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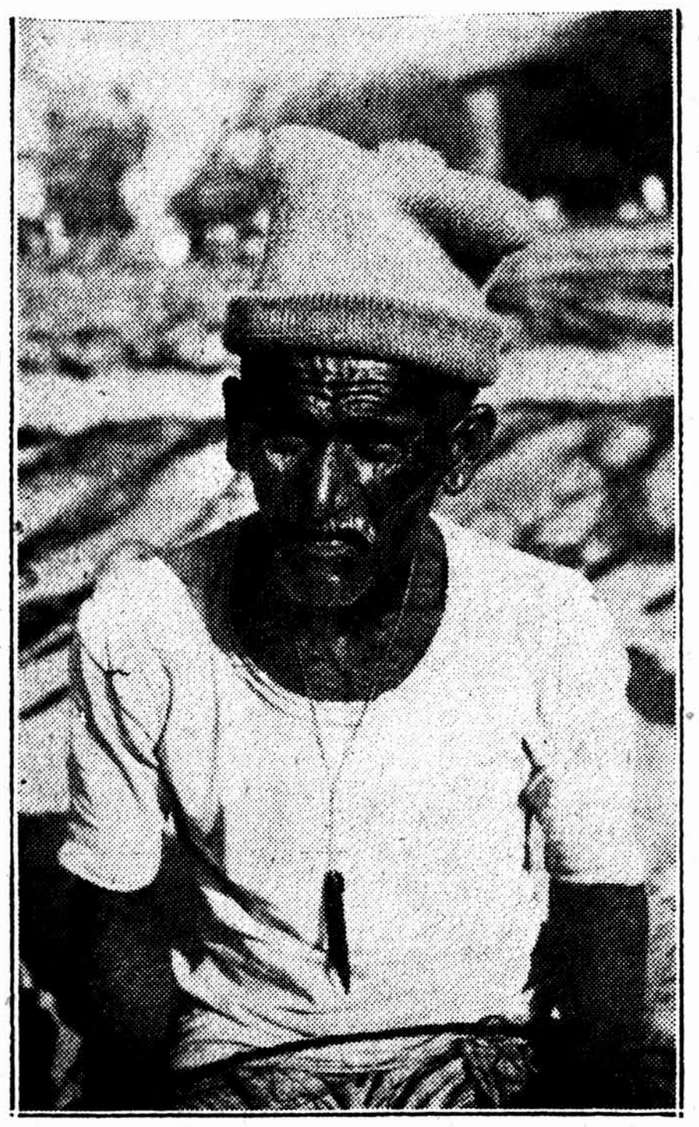
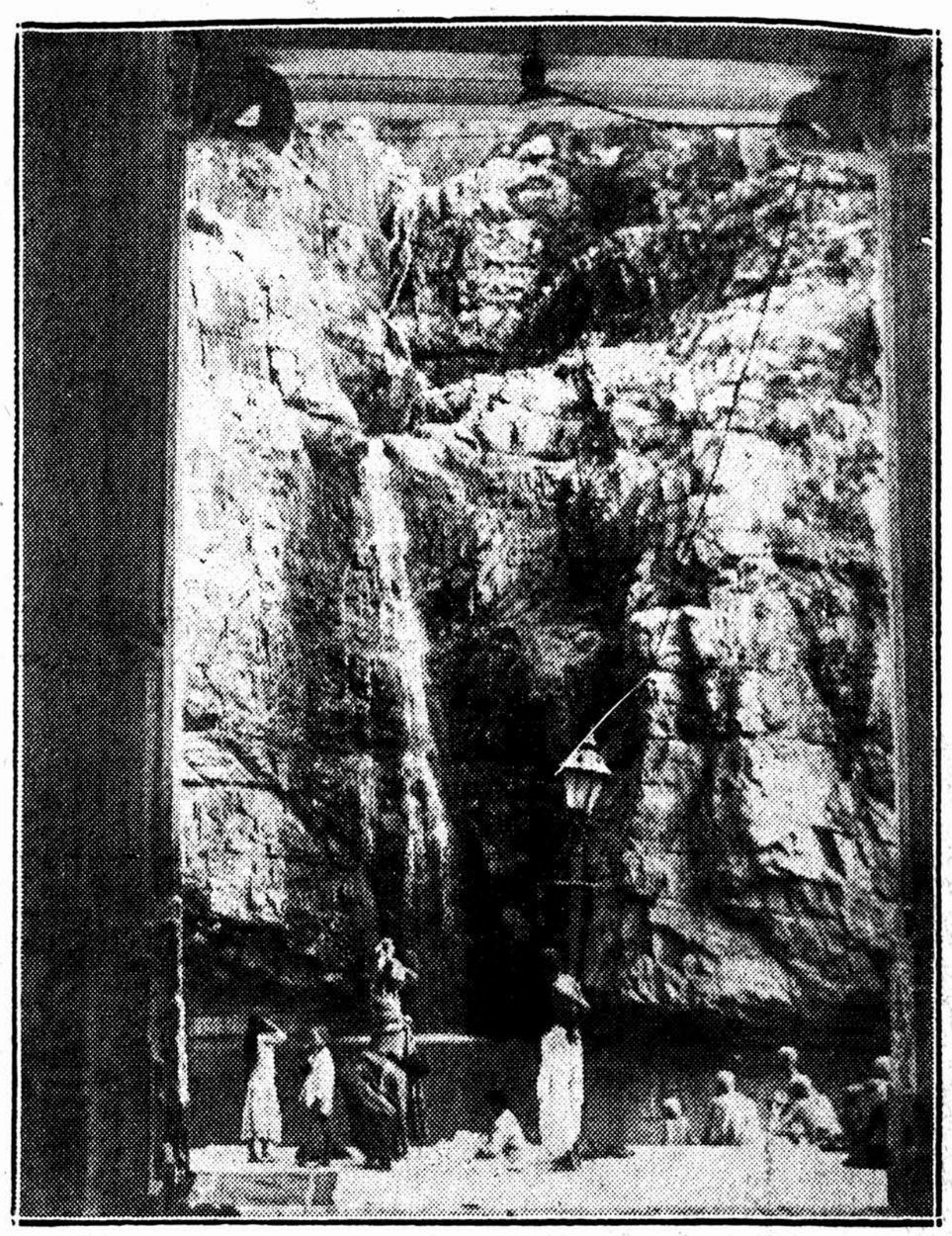
THE MARKSMAN

—Syed Ahmed.



A Bombay Fisherman.

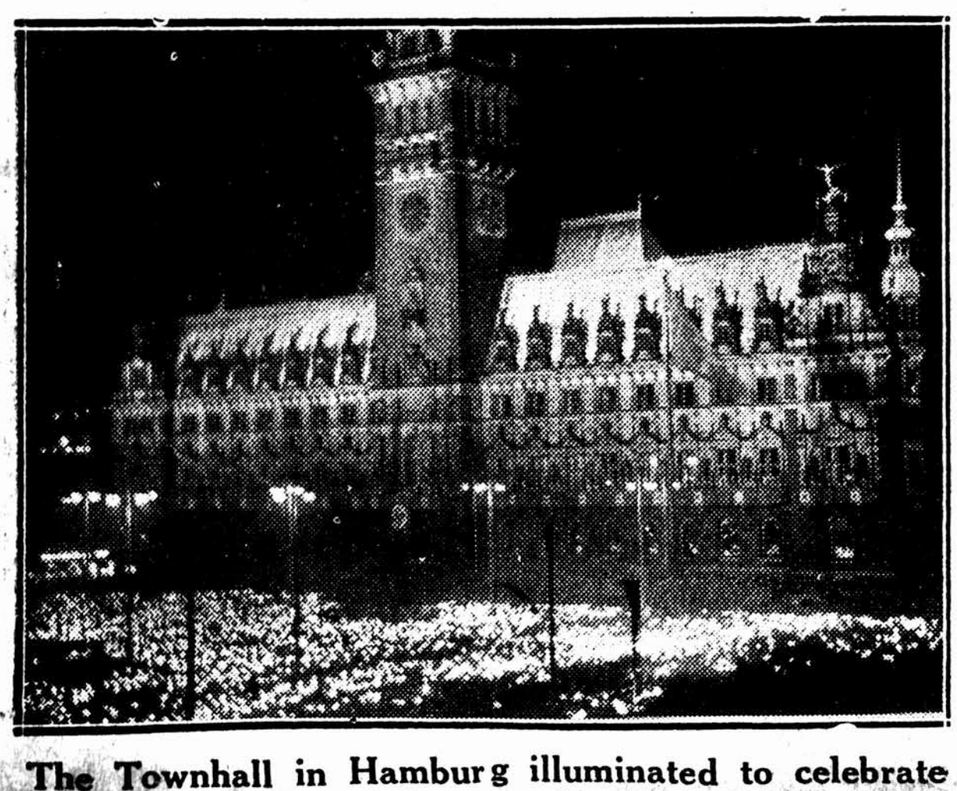
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



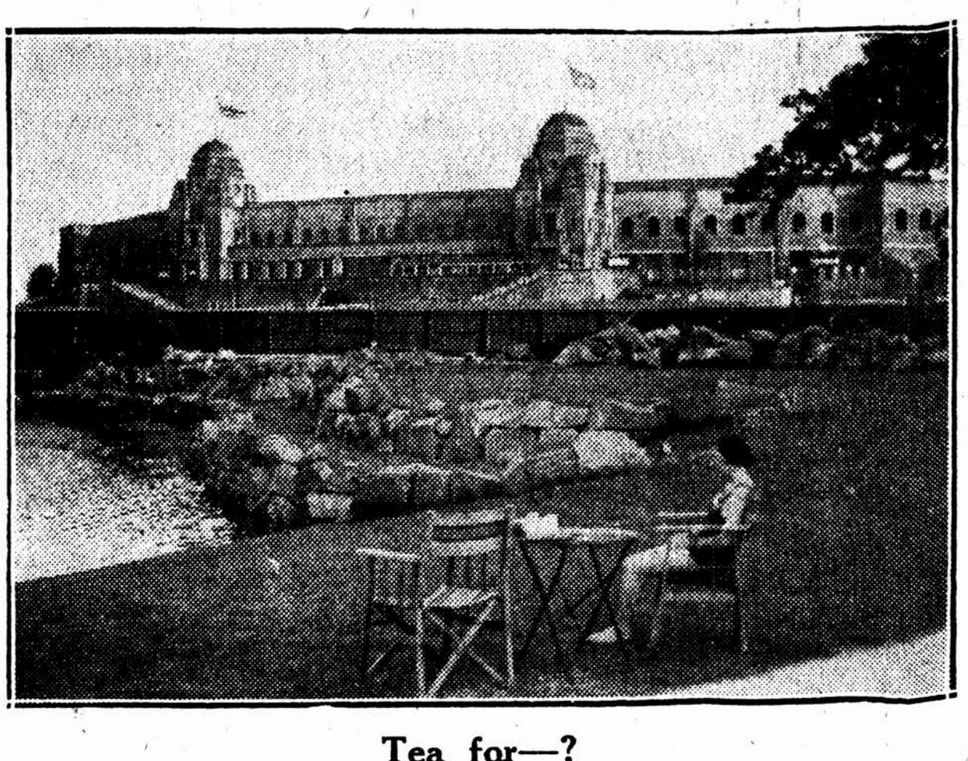
Kapila Falls at the foot of Tirupati Hills (N. Arcot.)
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

HOLLYWOOD CELEBRATES EASTER

Part of the crowd of 35,000 persons who greeted Easter at the sunrise services in the Hollywood bowl. In the great shell can be seen the choir, the orchestra and the choral group in the shape of a cross.



The Townhall in Hamburg illuminated to celebrate the inauguration of the new local administration.



Tea for—?
(Photo by V. B. Mukadam).

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BOMBAY: MAY 9, 1937

Side-Lights On Dayalbagh

Where Religion, Education And Industry Work In Perfect Harmony

By Sheo Prasad Mathur

Dayalbagh—literally "The Garden of Mercy"—is one of world's strangest institutions. A colony of religious-minded ascetics, living an ideal self-supporting, hygienically clean life and engaged in developing industries on modern lines is, indeed, a rare experiment. The following are some interesting side-lights on this unusual place tucked away in a corner of U. P. near Agra.

The cause of industrial growth of Dayalbagh is receiving attention both in India and abroad. The root cause of growth is, of course, the desire for service and sacrifice of the members of this quiet religious fraternity which strikes all shrewd observers. Thus Lord Willingdon, who paid Dayalbagh a surprise visit in 1936, "was delighted with the developments of a co-operative character throughout. It is a real pleasure to see people of different castes and creeds living a common life and working for the common good. Industries of all kinds are starting successfully and with no outside help." But apart from the spirit of service and sacrifice, Dayalbagh's system of economics is receiving increasing public attention. Mr. Paul Brunton has devoted a chapter to Dayalbagh in his book "Search In Secret India." He is now writing a book announcing which the Publishers (Rider) say: "An important new book by Mr. Paul Brunton dealing with the system of economics under which the Dayalbagh colony is run. Mr. Brunton puts this forward as the cure of the world's economic ills. He decries Capitalism and Socialism alike as outworn fallacies and shows how the imposition of a substantial inheritance tax, while it would neither be inimical to private enterprise nor retard initiative, would result in a more equitable distribution of wealth than obtains at present. He calculates that in this country £80 million extra could be raised annually by this means, and argues that this should be employed to stimulate agriculture and industry." I may add that the inheritance tax referred to above is constituted in Dayalbagh by what is known here as the "Jiwan Udhdhar Fund" which has greatly helped in financing Dayalbagh Industries.

Dayalbagh and its economic system struck Major Yeats Brown so forcibly that he has devoted a whole chapter entitled "An Indian Utopia" to the colony in his book "Lancer At Large" and he says "India is the foster mother of most of the faiths of the world: and this rural-industrial-religious life of Radhasoamis seems, as far as I can see, to knock our Western experiment along the same lines into a cocked-hat. Is it, perhaps, the fore-runner of a new civilization?"

The general prosperity of the colony in the last year is indicated not only by Dayalbagh's industrial growth but by the fact that the Satsang Sabha has been able to provide for the current year Rs. 1,08,280 for education and medical relief and Rs. 1,36,000 for new buildings. The growth of the colony in the last year is indicated more directly by its population rising from 3,207 to 3,524 and the number of residential houses from 987 to 1,082. At the same time the amenities of life in the colony are also increasing. Thus an automatic telephone system has been installed connecting all public offices and the residence of all the heads of institutions, which is greatly helpful in the co-ordination of their work.

Scheme Of Education

For lack of funds the Sabha is yet leagues behind its real objective. As to how it would carry out, if it had the necessary means, its full scheme of education was thus indicated by the Education Secretary of Dayalbagh sometime ago: "We would very much like to amalgamate the Technical College and the Intermediate College into one institution, enrich our laboratories and workshops and open a number of new branches of vocational education, so that every student entering its portals may have the opportunity of receiving sound theoretical and practical training calculated to equip him for his future career in life.. In like manner, we wish to see our Prem Vidyalaya converted into a large centre of female education, preparing girls for their duties in life instead of becoming mere duplicates of their brothers of the Arts colleges."

The educational institutions in Dayalbagh are four in number, viz., the Intermediate College, the Technical College, the Leather Working School and the Prem Vidyalaya (Girls' High School). In running them the Sabha spent about Rs. 60,000 last year—in addition to the Government grant of an equal amount. Moreover the Sabha maintains a High School at Timarni in one of the most backward rural areas in the interior of the Central Provinces, which entails an annual expenditure of over Rs. 11,500. The Sabha has further sanctioned the large sum of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of a suitable building for the Timarni High School—Rs. 5,000 having already been spent on purchasing the land for the buildings.

The teaching staff, which is highly qualified and now includes eight members possessing foreign qualifications, received notable addition by the return of Miss S. P. Mehta from England after qualifying herself in England by taking the Diploma in Teaching of the London University, becoming a member of the Institute of Hygiene and acquiring experience of teaching in different types of English schools. She is the first lady from Dayalbagh to have received education abroad.

The devoted labours of the staff are reflected in the striking examination results which were as remarkable last year as in the previous years.

Physical Culture For Girls

The "Prem Vidyalaya" is housed in one of the loveliest buildings of the colony and is situated amidst beautiful surroundings. It has fine word to its credit, which is suggested by the following remarks recorded by Miss E. C. Williams, Chief Inspectress of Girls' School: "I wish the Prem Vidyalaya could be multiplied a hundred-fold and all the girls in the province could study under such favourable conditions." The Sabha realising the great necessity of providing for the physiacl culture of the weaker sex, has spent large sums of money in equipping the grounds of the Girls High School. A beautiful double swing and a game popularly known as pyramid have been provided. Basket ball and badminton are regularly played, and girl-guiding has been introduced last year, while physical drill forms a regular feature of girl's daily routine.

Athletics form an important part of the life of boy students, for whom a gymnasium has been built last year.

The Intermediate College was converted not long ago into a residential institution and efforts are being made to bring it in line with the public schools everywhere. The students come from all parts of the country and from all communities, not excluding the depressed classes—a striking indication of the catholic outlook of the Sabha which does not accept money contribution from those who are not members of the society but the doors of the Sabha's institutions are open to all.

Technical Education

The work of the Technical College, which offers a four years' course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, deserves special mention. A workshop, containing several important machines such as lathes, milling machines, etc., has been provided on the premises for the new-comers, while the Model Industries workshops serve as a training ground for the advanced students and thereby ensure to the latter complete practical training under modern factory conditions. I am sure it will

(Continued on page 4)

A PEACE OFFER FROM HITLER.
(Courtesy: "Zeichnung," Oslow).

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There is nothing so bad or so good that you will not find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles. He robs you on business principles. He enslaves you on Imperial principles.

—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

The Legend Of Sucheendram

How Indra Of The Thousand Eyes Expiated His Sin

Every place of pilgrimage has its history which makes it sacred. Benares is noted forr its "sthala visesh" (sacredness of locality), Kania Kumari for its "thirtha visesh" (sacred waters), Sucheendram for its "murthy visesh" (powerfully Deity). The author while on a holiday trip to South India, was struck by the architectural and sculptural masterpieces of the gigantic temple at Sucheendram, and the unique way in which the legend of the place has been preserved by means of pictorial records.

"'I promise, I will not divulge to the outside world, whatever I may happen to see or hear inside,' is the solemn oath under the weight of which the 'Poojaris' of Sucheendram temple enter the 'sanctum sanctorum' for the daily 'Poojas' " explained our Malayalee guide who appointed himself to show us round the temple of Sucheendram. "Still as a safeguard," he continued, "the same 'Poojari' is not to perform 'Poojas' on consecutive days, lest he might notice the changes in the arrangements of the utensils or the garments of the Deity, from the condition in which he had left them the previous night, and this might perhaps rouse his curiosity regarding the strange nocturnal visitor responsible for such changes. On the other hand, were he to notice that everything was as he had left, he might doubt the unquestionable belief that Indra the Lord of the Devas, visits the deity every night to perform the last 'Pooja' of the day, which is left for him to complete."

"But," I asked, "to this nearly Southernmost part of India, from his heavenly paradise, why does the great Indra of the thousand eyes. . ."

"There you are," interrupted a man who had by now joined our group, "You said 'thousand eyes.' Those eyes are responsible for his coming here every night to worship the deity." Then producing a pair of huge keys the man said, "These will open the whole story to you. Let us go to the 'gopuram' (pagoda)."

Leading us through a dark corridor, he stopped in front of a heavy door and opened it with the keys. "Now," he said, "the steps are high and narrow. There are seven. Raise your feet as high as you can and ascend." He had to give us these instructions as the place was pitch dark. We reached a landing, and a few more steps led us to a huge, dimly lighted room. The man opened two narrow doors on either side of the room and we got just enough light to view the pictures painted in colours on the walls.

SUCHEENDRAM TEMPLE. (Photo by P. Govind Pillai).

In The Hermitage Of Athri

Pointing to the first picture the man began explaining, "This is the forest known as Janaranya, and this hut is the Ashram of the great sage Athri and his wife Ansooya.

"Now look at the next one: it is the same forest, but the trees are dry, the animals and birds are dying. The monsoons have failed. The great sage is worried at the plight of the animal and plant lives of his forest. He performs Tapas invoking Brahma the creator.

"In the next picture Brahma has appeared, but says he does not know the reason for the failure of the rains. Then the sage invokes Vishnu. He too appears and pleads ignorance. Now the only course left for the sage is to pray to the Trimurthis (Brahma, Vishnu and Siva) together. Such a combination cannot but tell him the truth.

"In the next picture have appeared the Trimurthis being unable to resist the power of the prayers of the sage. They inform him that the absence of the rains is due to Indra, God of the Devas, hiding in the Himalayas, being ashamed to show himself out after the horrible curse on him by sage Gautama; and only he (Indra) who controls the rains can give redress."

"Have you enough time to give me a patient hearing?" queried our narrator to ascertain that we were not bored. "This is a seven storeyed 'Gopuram' and each floor contains a number of pictures. It will take you full two hours to view them all. Have I your permission to continue?"

It was ten in the morning. Our stomachs were empty. We had entered the temple early, after bathing in the chill waters of the temple tank. A special 'Pooja' performed in my name had entitled us to the possession of a quantity of 'Thirumathuram'—a mixture of cut plantains, sugar candy, jaggery, honey, ghee, etc.—as the 'prasada' of the deity.

We had already been on our feet for three to four hours, admiring the architectural and sculptural masterpieces which the huge temple abounds in. The pictorial records on the walls inside the 'Gopuram' were very interesting. And above all the pure Malayalam language of the story teller was very entertaining.

Making short work of the 'Thirumathuram' as our breakfast, I requested the man to continue. Overjoyed at our interest which meant to him a fat fee the Malayalee took us to the next floor.

Madras' Treachery

"Here," he said, "we have the story of Gautama's curse on Indra. The beautiful woman you see in this picture is Ahalya and by her side is her husband, sage Gautama, sitting in meditation.

"In the next picture is Indra, enamoured at the beauty of Ahalya, scheming as to how to get an opportunity to be alone with her.

"The next picture: It is dead of night. There, inside the Ashram, Ahalya and Gautama are fast asleep. The figure that is crouching outside by the side of the wall, is Indra.

"Now look at the next picture: A cock is in the place of Indra, and it is crowing.

"Gautama gets up, it is time for him to go to the river for his early morning bath. He goes out.

"Look, the cock has assumed the form of Gautama, and enters the Ashram and tells Ahalya that he has come back as it was not really morning.

"The real Gautama reaches the river and is surprised to find the deity of the waters still asleep. Using his supernatural powers of meditation he realises that the heralder of dawn was none other than the treacherous Indra, and in a rage returns home.

"The poor Indra who did not expect such a sudden return of the sage is cornered. Assuming his divine form he falls at the feet of Gautama. But the sage in his flaming rage curses the Lord of the Devas. 'Let your whole body

(Continued On Page 47)

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Industries In The New Turkey:

From Economic Dependence To National Self-Sufficiency

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

Two decades ago Turkey was in an economic chaos, depending for her barest needs on foreign imports. How the Republic is working to achieve economic self-sufficiency has a lesson for India.

Thirty years ago the national economy of Turkey was in complete chaos. The internal trade was organised on hopelessly primitive lines while the foreign trade was wholly in the hands of alien capitalists. Except for the existence of a few small-scale indigenous industries the industrial development of the country was in its infancy. For most of her needs the country depended on America and the countries of Western Europe. Foreign concerns held such vast rights and privileges that national enterprise had hardly any scope for developing industry and commerce in the country.

Such was the economic chaos which the Republic inherited from the effete Caliphate. On the top of everything else they had to encounter the popular notion encouraged by Western exploiters that Turkey was an agricultural, and not an industrial country and should, therefore, continue to produce only grain and vegetables, importing all their manufactured requirements from abroad.

Protection Against Foreign Competition

With the advent of the Republic, however, industry and commerce received the much-needed impetus. After the expiration of treaties which had given foreigners undue trade concessions, an independent Custom Tariff was prepared, which ensured the development of trade and industry within the country and adequate protection against foreign competition. In 1913, a law had been passed giving new industrial establishments certain privileges which amounted to a subsidy. The law, however, remained more or less a dead letter for a whole decade owing to incessant warfare. From 1923, when the Republic was proclaimed, it was made more effective and as a result the number of indigenous enterprises rose. From 1923 to 1927, thanks to every encouragement given by the new Government, the number of concerns engaged in industrial activity was doubled. In 1927 the Government revised the Law for the Encouragement of Industry so as to quicken the pace of industrialization and established the Sumer Bank to help in financing the newly started concerns.

Small-Scale Industries

In 1927, as the census taken in that year, shows, Turkish industry mainly consisted of small-scale concerns—thousands were only one-man units—carrying on cottage crafts of a crude and simple kind. The census reports 62,245 industrial concerns in which the total personnel engaged was 256,855 persons. Of these 23,316 were one-man organisations, 2,060 employed more than 10 persons, 321 had more than 50 employees; and only 165 over one hundred. These figures speak for themselves and show how poorly organised the industry was at that time. But individual enterprises still hold the field in Turkey and even the census of 1932 revealed that out of 1,473 industrial establishments which benefited from the "Law for the Encouragement of Industries", 814 were carried on by different individuals, 273 by partnerships and only the remaining 386 by some form of corporation.

Large scale industrial organisations, however have recently been started, mostly by the State and Municipalities. The total number of employees in these concerns was 55,322. But within the last six years it must have doubled itself. It should be noted, moreover, that this number refers only to those industries which, being new experiments, came under the "Law for the Encouragement of Industry". Millions more are engaged in the old basic industries. For instance 110,000 were recorded as working in different industries processing agricultural products including flour making, meat and hide preparation, tobacco manufacture, etc.

Textiles form an important aspect of Turkish industry. The 9,353 concerns engaged in this business vary from cottage handlooms to big power-driven mills. They produce much of the indigenous requirements in textiles though quite a substantial quantity of yarn is still imported from abroad. Woollens and silks too are largely manufactured in Turkey and thanks to the judicious help rendered by the State, imports from abroad are steadily falling off as the country becomes more and more self-sufficient.

Five-Year Plan

A Five-Year-Plan for industrial expansion projected by the Turkish Government during 1933 was made public at the beginning of 1934. In pursuance of his Plan a big cotton thread and weaving factory was established at Bakirkoy, Istambul. The textile factory at Kayseri, the machinery of which was presented to the Turkish Government by Soviet Russia began working at the end of 1935. Another huge textile factory has been established at Eregli and a thread and weaving factory at Malatya.

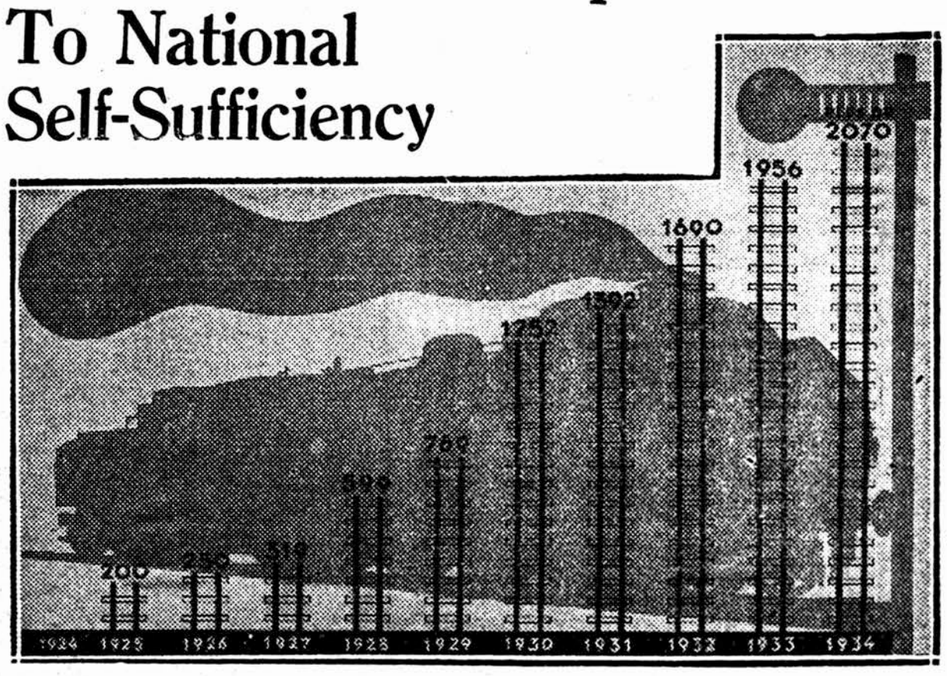
Besides these a large number of other factories have been planned all over the country. It is estimated that these factories will manufacture goods worth 35 million Turkish pounds in 5 years, so that Turkey will be in a position to have 40 per cent. of the goods imported in 1933 manufactured in the country. The five and six million interest made on these factories will be used to set up more factories.

A similar Five-Year-Plan is being envisaged by the Minister of Agriculture.

Transport

Efficient transport plays an important part in industrial expansion and the recent increase in railway mileage is indicative of the industrial advance which Turkey is making. The main policy has been to construct lines which would be advantageous commercially and industrially. While at the advent of the Republic the railways in Turkey were restricted to an area of a few hundred miles, they have now a vast net-work linking together all corners of the country. Roads and ports, too, have received special attention of the Republic.

And thus it is that a free and Republican Turkey is marching forward to economic self-sufficiency.



MILEAGE PROGRESS OF TURKISH RAILWAYS.

APRIL LUCKY NUMBERS

(See Page 29)

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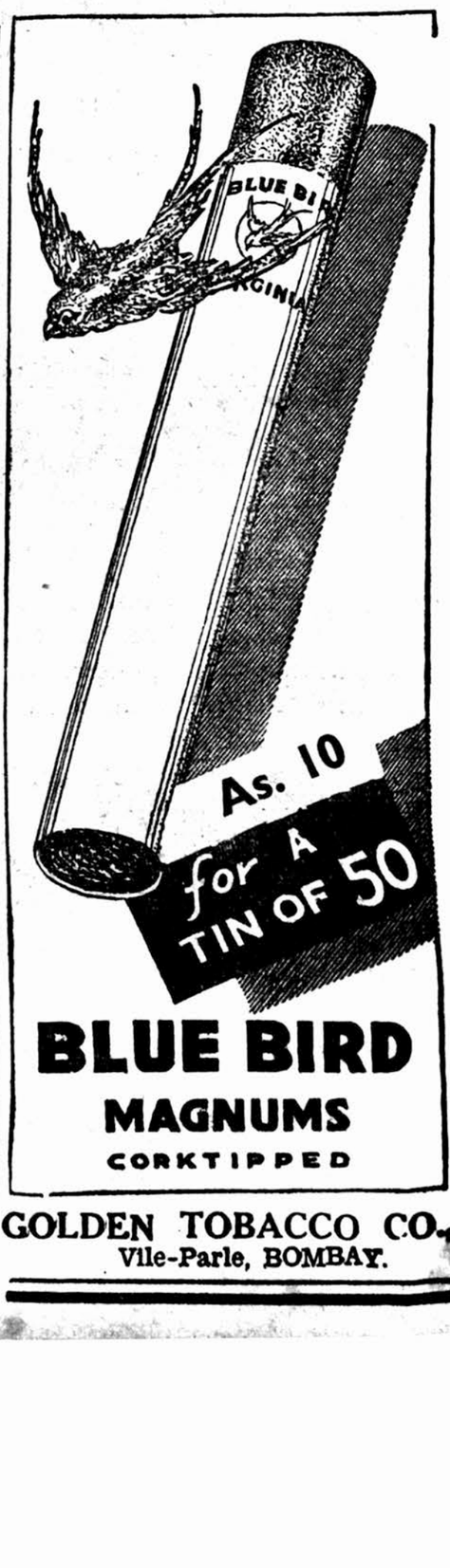

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Side-Lights On Dayalbagh

(Continued from page 1)

be readily conceded that this is a unique advantage which few technical institutions can offer to their students. Further, the students work under the practical supervision of an engineer who is a D.Sc. in Electrical Engineering of the Milan University. Besides these two workshops, there is a well-equipped Automobile repair workshop attached to the College for the use of the Automobile students. In short the technical education given in Dayalbagh is based solidly on practical work and the students are in an advantageous position for making a practical application of the principles of engineering which they are taught and which they are encouraged to verify—the making of a working model of a machine or an apparatus being compulsory for students before they leave.

The practical character of the education given in the Technical College is indicated by the warm support which it has received from the Government and the public. Its popularity can be judged from the fact that about 150 applications are received every year for admission against 30 vacancies in the Engineering classes. Even more remarkable is the fact that 80 per cent of the students passed from the College are suitably posted in life.

Medical Relief

There are several phases of Dayalbagh life which are of interest in a review of last year. But I would content myself by referring to the extension of medical relief on which the authorities are keen. Last year an eminent doctor (a retired civil surgeon) offered his honorary services and was appointed the principal Medical Officer. An experienced lady doctor was also added to the staff. She is in charge of the maternity section, attends all gynecological out-door cases, visits ladies and children of the colony from house to house and gives pre-natal and post-natal advice. The staff is keeping pace with the extension of the hospital. Last year four infectious diseases wards were built and two more are to be added this year. A general ward for female patients, an operation room for major operations and quarters for the lady doctor and her assistants are to be built this year. Sufficient funds have also been provided for these and for the equipment necessary for hospital extension.

The hospital serves not only for the people of Dayalbagh but also the neighbouring villages who are being attracted in increasing numbers (specially to the flourishing Eye Branch) and are treated free of charge. All maternity cases of Dayalbagh have to go for delivery to the maternity hospital, the labour-room of which has been constructed on modern lines with a waiting-room, a bath-room, a baby-room and a sterilising-room while 4 separate rooms have been provided for contagious and maternity septic cases.

I would conclude this review by saying that in Dayalbagh religion, education and industry work in harmony. His Holiness Sahabji Maharaj Sir Anand Sarup wants to remove the blot from the fair face of religion that it encourages pauperism by pampering the idle and the indolent. He has demonstrated that there is no better incentive for serving humanity than that of religion.

A Vision Of The World Of To-morrow

New York International Fair Of 1939 To Present Vast Panorama Of Things To Come

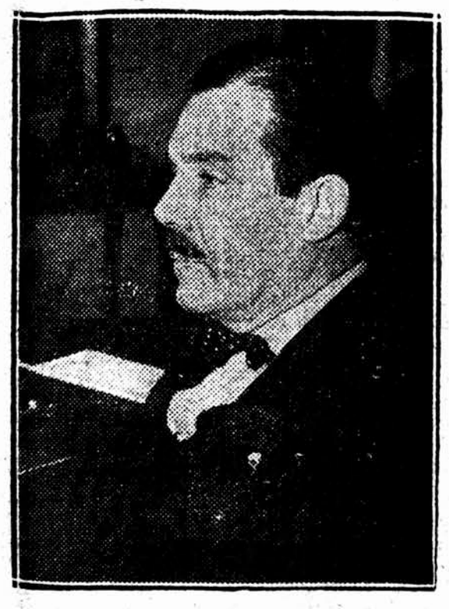
Lighting Effects Never Before Attempted

200 Ft. High Globe "Suspended" In Mid-Air And 700 Ft. High Trylon Will Be Twin Architectural Wonders Of Exposition

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

Two spectacular structures, both unique in the long history of architecture, will strike the dominant note at the New York World's Fair of 1939. A Perisphere, or pure white globe 200 feet high, seemingly upheld by spray of fountains, and a Trylon or triangular needle 700 feet high, will constitute the Theme Center and outstanding spectacle of the exposition.

These two elements at the "heart of the Fair" are destined



Grover A. Whalen, President, New York World's Fair, 1939.

to be the cynosure of world attention and the objective of excursions by millions of visitors from all parts of the world.

This was disclosed when the architectural drawings for the Theme Center of the Exposition were made public by Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation.

Impressive night illumination of the sphere has been promised by the Fair engineers, who are working on lighting effects never before attempted on such a scale. Batteries of powerful projectors mounted on distant buildings will bathe the globe in colour and at the same time other projectors will superimpose on this colour moving patterns of light which may take the form of clouds, geometric patterns and even moving panoramas. The moving lights will create the optical impression that the sphere itself is slowly rotating.

New Note In Design

It is a curious fact that although both sphere and triangle are among geometry's simplest and most fundamental forms, neither has ever before been employed in formal architecture. Their use for the key buildings of the Fair—the theme Building and Tower—resulted from a determination to strike a new note in design, yet one that was simple as to form, beautiful and structurally sound.

It was felt that such a note would best exemplify in architecture the theme of the Fair—Building the World of To-morrow. It was also felt that the conception of a sphere impaled on uprushing jets of water was a happy interpretation of the festive quality inherent in an exposition.

So new is the triangular motif to architecture that Fair technicians decided to coin a new word, "trylon". This is a combination of "tri" referring to its three sides and "pylon" idicating its use as a monumental gateway to the Theme Building. The great ball will be called the "perisphere". It was felt that the prefix "peri", signifying "beyond, all round, about", conveyed perfectly the underlying idea of the Fair. The estimated cost of the two structures is 1,200,000 dollars. Preliminary foundation work is to begin in May.

The Perisphere, which will house the Exposition's Theme Exhibit—a spectacular portrayal of the basic structure of the World of To-morrow—will rise eighteen stories above the Fair grounds. Except for the Trylon, it will be the highest structure in the Fair.

A single entrance high up on its side, fifty feet from the ground, will be reached by glass-enclosed escalators. Stepping within, the visitor will seemingly find himself suspended in space on a moving platform gazing down on a vast panorama dramatizing the all-important role of co-operation in modern civilisation, showing all the elements of society co-ordinated in a better world of to-morrow.

The "Helicline"

A bridge will link to the sphere to the obelisk, while from the latter a ramp 900 feet long will slope gently to the ground curving around the fountain basin beneath the sphere in a huge three-quarter circle. This ramp is described as the "helicline". Since it will be 50 ft. high at the top—higher than any vantage point to which visitors will be admitted—it will command a view of the entire Fair.

Descending the "Helicline" the Fair visitor will glimpse in the distance the Shimmer of lagoons and the gay panoply of the amusement zone. Nearer at hand he will gaze down successive vistas of the great avenues which stem from the Theme Plaza.

A unique feature of the Trylon will be its utilisation as the source of all broadcasts to Fair visitors. From it the "Voice of the Fair" will issue announcements at regular intervals. New types of long range sound projectors, some of them still in the experimental stage, will make it possible to blanket the entire ground with beams of sound thus eliminating both overlapping and unpleasant variations in volume.

In announcing plans for the Theme Center Mr. Whalen said: "We promised the world something new in Fair architecture, and here it is—something radically different and yet fundamentally as old as man's experience. We believe that in these plans the architects have expressed perfectly the Spirit of the Fair".

The Perisphere will be of articulated steel frame construction. Both longitudinal and latitudinal trusses will be large and heavy at the bottom and will get progressively smaller and lighter as the top is neared. The entire surface will be covered with some white substance. Experiments are now being made to determine what substance will be most suitable.

The shape of a sphere is said to be the most perfect attainable in technical construction. Balanced surface stresses and strains make it theoretically possible to build a ball this size of steel plates only one-half inch thick, with bracing only at the top and bottom.

The Perisphere

The Perisphere will weigh, exclusive of exhibit material, 5,760,000 pounds, it is estimated. It will be supported on eight columns spaced around a circle of 81-feet diameter. Each column will be 12 feet high and four feet thick and will be covered with a cylindrical jacket.

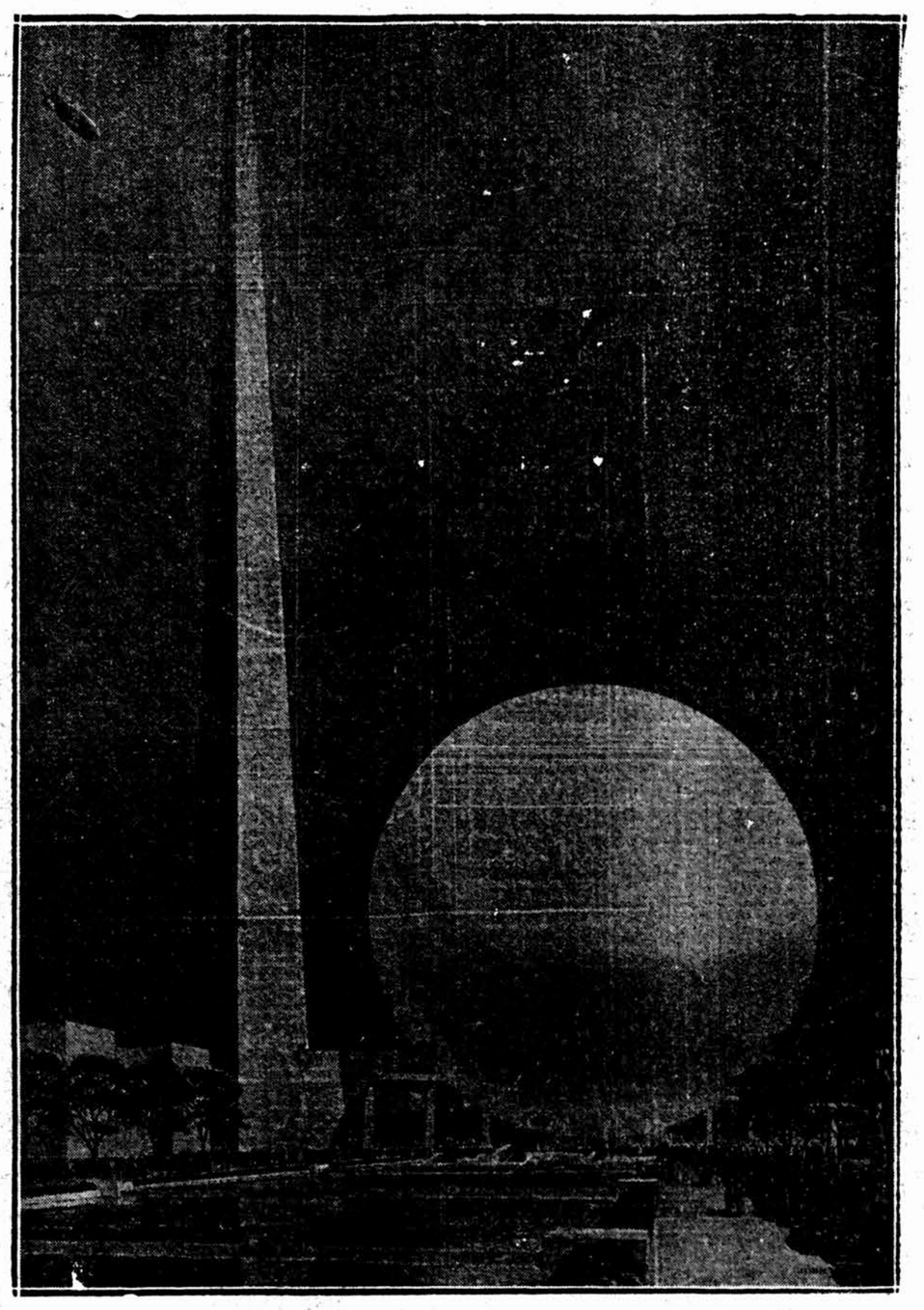
The spectator will not see these supports but only a gigantic bubble floating on a cluster of fountains. This effect will be obtained by encasing the columns in glass and sheathing each in a jet of water pumped up from the inside.

Distinguished consulting engineers stated that the building is a safe and practical structure and "stable" beyond a doubt. Its construction, it was said "should furnish an exemplification of the advancements made in scientific design and the possibilities in the use of modern methods of construction." Among these modern methods will be its air conditioning and lighting systems.

The Trylon

The Trylon, rising from the east bank of the pool, also will have

(Continued on Page 37)



Artist's sketch of the 200-feet Perisphere within which visitors to the New York World's Fair of 1939 will view, from a revolving platform suspended in mid-air, a dramatization of the World of To-morrow. Clusters of fountains will screen the piers supporting the Sphere so that the great ball will appear to be poised on jets of water. The 700-feet triangular Trylon at the left—a unique architectural form—will serve as a Fair beacon and broadcasting tower.

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With Kamaladevi In Ceylon

Impressions Of A Political Tour

(By "Vagabond")

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya completed her hurricane tour of the beautiful Island of Ceylon on the 10th April. Reaching Colombo on the 28th March she travelled about 1,300 miles by car from the extreme South at Galle to the extreme North in Point Pedro. She addressed over 20 meetings and over a lakh of people—villagers, townsmen and plantation labour—must have heard her directly. The tour was undertaken for Socialist propaganda at the invitation of the Lanka Sama Samaj Party.

* * * *

They Develop Cold Feet

Srimati Kamaladevi visited among others Galle, Avessavella, Horona, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Hatton, Trimcomalee, Jaffna. From 28th March to 1st April she covered Colombo and the Districts round about. The enthusiasm with which she was received apparently frightened the ruling class, that is, the vast vested interests who own or control the extensive rubber and tea plantations. "All wealth belongs to those who produce it. Since wealth is produced by the toil of the masses who sweat and labour, it is the right of the producing masses to control that wealth for the common good of all. But the present economic system deprived the producers of the fruits of their toil. In other words under the present system the many toiled and toiled on while a few enjoyed all the good things of the world. There is the tragic spectacle of class poverty amidst plenty." To tell it to the long exploited and least conscious masses of Ceylon is looked upon as incitement to revolution.

Jingo Journal's Campaign

So the organ of these vested interests, "The Times of Ceylon", actually carried on a campaign of vilification, abuse. "Comrade" Kamaladevi's speeches are not reported in this paper because "they are not worth reporting" it wrote in one occasion. But her presence in Ceylon was important enough for it to open out its columns to a one-sided propaganda of the most objectionable kind. Srimati Kamaladevi, in short, was a nightmare to the "Times of Ceylon". That should give an idea of the tremendous success of the tour more than any words of mine can convey.

* * * *

Undying Event

I travelled with Srimati Kamaladevi all throughout the tour. I shall not endeavour to record all places she visited, but shall only take a few. April first will remain an undying event in the tour. All India on that day observed a general strike,—hartal,—Kamaladevi was in Colombo. The Lanka Sama Samaj Party had announced a public meeting on the Galle Face Maidan. It is something like our Chowpatty in Bombay but much nicer. The meeting was called for expressing the solidarity of the Ceylonese people with the Indian struggle against Imperialism. There were loud speakers. The entire Galle Face was one sea of human heads. The gathering must be about 30,000,—boisterous, enthusiastic and responsive. Srimati Kamaladevi spoke. A smashing speech it was, indeed. No catch-phrases or worn out jargons, but all of details about the Indian struggle against the Slave Constitution and the strategy and tactics of the Indian National Congress and the programme of the C. S. P. and its method of work and action.

"Shripali" In An Estate

At Horona is a big rubber estate. Kamaladevi addressed the workers. Our host was an exceptional person. A man of noble instincts, he has something of the creative in him. In the midst of the dull and often desolate atmosphere of a rubber estate, he is building up a great institution. "Shripali" is its name and Poet Tagore laid the foundation stone and christened it. Handicrafts, weaving, painting, music and dancing were taught here. The author of the "Shripali" idea looks forward to its development as a cultural centre. It may seem unreal; for what is real in an estate or a plantation is the condition of life and labour of those who toil in it. "Shripali" in the modern setting might be symbolic of "Poverty of Philosophy." Still the man who conceived that idea and takes pride in the folk-lore, in the old forms of dancing—the Kandian dance—and in introducing new forms—the Indian Kathakali, for example—must have some inherent nobility of character and culture. No wonder Mr. Wilmot A. Perera is loved and respected by all. Matchless as a host, true as a friend and resolute as a comrade, is Mr. Parera.

* * * *

"Sleeping Beauty" Roused

The scene shifts to Galle. Galle is described as the sleeping beauty of Ceylon, so enchanting is the natural beauty. It is popular seaside resort. The Sama Samaj Party has a workers' resort house here but on a smaller scale then the one at Maradana in Colombo. The public hall was one mass of humanity, packed from floor to ceiling. Srimati Kamaladevi spoke on "National Freedom". She developed the theme from the historical and scientific aspect of the struggles of the colonial people. The sleeping beauty of Ceylon was roused; but it was not by the magic wand of the Prince Charming. It was the call of the Soul, call of Life itself. The touch was stronger than the magic wand; reality was truer than the spell of the Prince Charming.

* * *

Among Tea Labour

Then we come to Hatton. It is the centre of the Tea Plantation area. A good few thousands of the tea workers had lined up the roads. Srimati Kamaladevi was expected at 2 p.m. from Nuwara Eliya, the Darjeeling of Ceylon. It was past that hour. The crowd was becoming impatient and restive, while it swelled in numbers. The clock struck three and the [car] in which Srimati Kamaladevi was driving appeared in the distance. There was a rush and a sudden burst of deafening cheers—"Kamaladeviki jai", they thundered. These workers were of the emigrant labour from India. The impression after the meeting was that there is fine material. With proper organisation they should form the vanguard of any radical movement. So are the workers and villagers in Avessawella. Avessawalla is the constituency of Comrade Philip Goonavardene, the idol of the Ceylonese underdog. A smouldering volcano, his people reflect his determination.

* * * *

In Kandy

We are in Kandy. This is perhaps the most known of the cities of Ceylon. I called it the "Hidden Beauty" of Lanka. It is in the basin of a range of mountains and hills which serve the purpose of a natural fortress. Get on top of a precipice and take a look round either in the morning or evening. You see nothing except thick mist. Here you have the famous lake. On a moonlight night this view is simply enchanting. The stars on the sky reflected in the still crystal water give an appearance of [illegible] studded with diamonds—so captivating is the sight. No wonder that great wise man, D. H. Lawrence, found solace and inspiration here. Overlooking this lake [illegible] still

(Continued on Page 43)

[illegible] Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressing a huge gathering at Galle Face, near [illegible], on April 1, on the struggle against Imperialism.

(left) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya with Rudiya dancers at Gambola, near Kandy, during her Ceylon tour; (right) a Rudiya dance at Gambola, near Kandy, given in honour of Mrs. Kamaladevi.

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'I Have Got A Motto'

Never Fail To Look At The Bright Side Of Life

(By GAGANVIHARI L. MEHTA).

Listening to my previous talk, a friend said that the packing of troubles was itself no small trouble while another regarded it an awful luggage to carry. Perhaps. But to keep these troubles out and allow them to lie helter-skelter like the unfortunate third class passengers in the "circulating area" of the Howrah Station is not less troublesome. The fact is that often enough the choice before us is not between an untroubled existence and a troubled one but between lesser and bigger troubles. And it is perchance less troublesome in the end to pack up your troubles, if you can, than to leave them unpacked. It was probably Pandora's fault that she opened out the box from which flew out all the ills and troubles upon the world. But. Hope, it is said, is still left inside that box. And perhaps also the spirit of laughter. At least. let us hope so.

Hope And Humour

Hope and Humour—these two carry us on in the world enabling us to bear our discomforts and worries and misfortunes. Hope is the chariot which perpetually drags us forward making the wheels of life go round. Humour is the tonic which tends to make our joys sweeter and to take the edge off our disappointments and sorrows. In brief, they make us look at the brighter side of things.

To look at the bright side of life is a motto which should be a maxim of our individual living and social relations. As a rule, I must confess I distrust mottoes. Life is too complex and human problems too qualitative and delicate in character to permit any facile and ready-made solution of our difficulties and ills. The golden rule is, as Bernard Shaw said, that there are no golden rules. For there are no panaceas in politics, no magic formulas for resolving our social riddles, no simple keys to unlock the door to happiness, individual or social. In life, unfortunately, no secret whisper like "Open Sesame" can suffice; there are no patent medicines for our fundamental human ills; no simple "mantras" to secure true salvation. For, in the ultimate analysis, no set rules can help us to imbibe the right outlook on life, nor any catch-words enable us to achieve that inner happiness which is deeper and more lasting than any external honours or wordly success. The way of life is the way of dirt and sweat, of trial and error, of hopes deferred and emotions frustrated or suppressed. The world may be a vale of tears but it contains many things which we cannot help being interested in and even enjoying to the point of forgetting everything else.

Indeed. so unquenchable is the human spirit that the great ones of the world have never given way to melancholy and grown dispirited even in the darkest hour. The smiling courage of Socrates just before he drank hemlock shows what stuff man is made of. The faith of the martyrs, as they cheerfully face death, the willing sacrifice of the heroes as they mock their misfortunes and laugh away their sufferings prove that courage, intellectual even more than physical, is a potent cause of individual happiness. Those who fear—fear death or society or powers-that-be—can rarely be inwardly happy; there is something more than a mere appeal to crowd-psychology in the slogan of the soldiers "Are we down-hearted?" and the loud and emphatic and unanimous reply of "No." To be down-hearted in a battle is not merely an individual failing; it is a positive disservice to your side. For as Marshal de Saxe said, "the secret of victory lies in the hearts of the human beings" and as Marshal Foche observed, "in the final event battles are won by nerves". For nerves and morale, a robust cheerfulness is indispensable because half the secret of success lies in the confidence of success.

Even uncertainty Has Its Pleasures

But for us, common men and women, the task is not so heroic. The path to happiness is, indeed so simple that only our sophisticated nature prevents us from realising its simplicity. It is not necessary to believe in some complacent philosophic doctrine that there is a soul of goodness in all evil in order to perceive that in most of our troubles there is some consoling circumstance. The darkest cloud has its silver lining. In popular parlance, it could have been worse. As the Irishwoman who was recounting the troubles of her children said, "Lucky are the parents who have no children!" Besides, so many of our troubles tend to emphasise by contrast our pleasures when they come and make our sense of delight keener. Even unpleasant experiences and troubles have their uses: adventurous men, for instance, not only enjoy and gladly face troubles but even go in search of them. The explorer who goes to the Himalayas or the Polar regions or to a new land willingly courts troubles because to him adventures is itself a joy, misfortune an experience. Even uncertainty has its pleasures. Take the "glorious uncertainty" of cricket or the hazards of a football match or the element of chance in a game of cards. What pleasure and joy would there be in these if their results were known and definite and predictable? So. too, in our lives unruffled and routine existence might become dull and monotonous; and without failures, even our triumps would be of little significance. For it is so true that there is no rose without a thorn and no dawn without twilight. Hopefully, therefore. did the poet sing in his ode to the West Wind

"If winter comes.
Can spring be far behind?"

But abstractions apart. observation of our own lives and those of others will show that it is effort and struggle which give zest and interest to life. That is why something akin to a career is necessary to develop the qualities and capacities of the ordinary man and shape his character and personality. It is those who are either too much absorbed in themselves or have sufficient goods of the world who make a fetish of unhappiness. If we were not sure of getting our next meal. we would not be so bored by the very idea of eating as are some rich hypochondriacs. Similarly, no one has ever been known to yawn yet during his own maiden speech except the late Duke of Devonshire who was consequently always looked upon with respect and awe by the House of Lords.

Wanted A Sense Of Proportion

But apart from such zest and interest, what is needed is an expansive and generous attitude towards other people which is a source of happiness not only to others but to oneself. Continual worry and fret through greed and competition, the mania to get rich quickly or to out-distance one's equal, envy of those who are more successful in the worldly sense. fear and anxiety—all these makes us lose the joy of life. What is needed, above all, is a sense of proportion. The Scotchman who after swimming the Channel and

Mr. G. L. Mehta has been selected by the Government of India as adviser to the Employers' delegate to the 23rd session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva.

when approaching the other shore remembered that it was a Poppy Day and preferred to swim back rather than pay the button-holing flappers, did not, I am afraid, show this sense of proportion. If we possess this sense of proportion, all our human endeavour would appear slightly comic because all our achievements fall somewhat short of the ideal. But it would generate a laughter without malice or superciliousness. Smile and laughter spread sunshine in our daily lives. Laugh and the world will laugh with you, as the old adage puts it, weep and you will weep alone. Robust and wholesome humour keeps the vision true and the mind sweet. There are people whose very thought and presence fill us with delight because their laughter is buoyant and infectious like that of a child and who radiate joy wherever they go. Such men are the salt of the earth even if their names do not appear in the newspaper headlines every other day. Their example is worth emulation, for as Morley observes, "high spirits are no small part of the whole duty of man".

Low spirits, in other words, are a crime, at any rate, when there is no adequate justification for one's depression. It should be regarded as one of our principal obligations not only to try and keep cheerful but to endeavour to keep others cheerful. How delighted the children when the clown enters the arena in a circus! And when we laugh—at some simple, elemental trick or buffoonery, we show that we are all essentially children. Indeed, the popularity of Charlie Chaplin and even of Laurel and Hardy shows that the old joy is not yet dead and that we can still laugh at plain, practical jokes despite our sophistication. It is, perhaps, one of the drawbacks of modern civilisation—this exclusive emphasis on success in life, on the acquisition and possession of things instead of on the quiet enjoyment of the simple joys of life. In life, we should seek such enjoyment of refined and delicate kinds instead of madly chasing money for nothing which is the cause of half of the troubles and crimes in the world today or craving for petty power and position. The supreme joy, after all, is in creation and construction, whether in the realm of thought or of social action.

No Progress Without Struggle

There is, indeed, no progress without struggle, no harmony without conflict, no balance without resistance. Our trials and errors and efforts, if viewed in the proper perspective, only serve to illumine our path and make our sense of joy more intense. The world is with those who like Browning's Grammarian are "for the morning", not with those who hear and extol the voices of the night. Our optimism must not be facile or complacent but neither should our spirit be permitted to submit to dejection and depression and despair. We do instinctively and should consciously turn to the brighter aspects of our brief day on this planet even as we turn to the dawn with its freshness and hope. For as the poet said.

If hopes were dupes. fears may be liars
It may be in yon smoke concealed
Your comrades chase even now the fliers
And, but for you, possess the field!
For while the tired waves vainly breaking
Seem here no painful inch to gain
Far back, through creeks and inlets making
Comes silent flooding in the main!
And not by eastern windows only
When daylight comes, comes in the light
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly
But eastward look, the land is bright!

(*From a broadcast talk given at Calcutta, on 20th April, 1937).

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1,245 Items On Royal Menu!

And 2,000 Cooks To Prepare Them!!

If there is one thing common to all past coronations of England, it is the magnificence of the banquets writes Mr. Alan Jenkins in the "Sunday Express."

The English tradition has always been: "Good plain food, and plenty of it!"

In days of old, there was little pomp or rejoicing at the ceremony.

It was hurried through as quickly as possible—so insecure was the throne. Yet kings never failed to celebrate with a feast.

As the years passed coronation banquets naturally became more elaborate, but the fundamentals of the cuisine have not changed radically.

The Danes and Saxons hacked raw meat with blunt knives, threw the bones to the dogs, then drank themselves senseless with mead and ale. With the Norman Conquest came refinement, and Tudor and Stuart feasts, though fantastic in quantity, were almost as attractive as ours to-day.

Never mind Charles Laughton in "Henry VIII." People in those days were not necessarily gross feeders—they merely liked to have too much, rather than too little, upon the festive board, so they might be justified in "proclaiming largesse."

One of the earliest historians of England, concentrated almost exclusively on recording the food served at great banquets of former ages.

This, he tells us, was the order for the coronation banquet of Edward I.:—

Three hundred and eighty oxen, 430 sheep, 450 pigs, eighteen wild boars, 275 flitches of bacon and 20,000 fowls.

Two thousand cooks dealt with this vast quantity of food. The King's purveyors undertook the catering, added by sheriffs of twelve counties.

Nowadays we should expect the poultry to come from the home counties, but then most of it was brought from Dorset and Somerset.

Henry V.'s banquet was held during Lent.

Course after course of fish was served. The only meat allowed was brawn, with mustard.

These were the courses:—

FIRST: Dead eels (stewed) pike, trout, plaice, crabs, codlings, and lampreys.

SECOND: Conger halibut, salmon, lobsters, smelts barbel, roach sea-bream, chub and gurnard.

THIRD: Sturgeon (the roe in form of caviare was not yet in vogue), porpoise, turbot, carp, tench, and perch.

FOURTH: Prawns, shrimps, and whelks.

Curiously, oysters are not mentioned. The taste for them was probably a much later acquisition.

There were all sorts of new ideas in the food line at Henry VI's coronation.

Almost every edible animals and bird was served.

Boar's head, roast pork, venison—all old-established English culinary favourites—were hign on the menu with such ever-popular game as grouse, partridges and quails.

MODEL LIONS IN THE SOP.

There were also the more medieval delicacies—plovers, snipe, and stewed larks.

Other dishes, stranger still to us, included boiled herons, carnes, bitterns and egrets.

The meal began with "red soup", the ingredients of which we can only guess. In it floated little models of lions, made of paste.

These were known as 'subtleties,' and edible models of political and scriptural figures were an important feature of such feasts.

On the haunches of the venison the words "Te Deum Laudamus" were inscribed. The cold pork was "gilded"—presumably like gingerbread.

Charles II.'s coronation banquet was sumptuous, but the general public did not get much to eat.

There were so many gate-crashers that after the main feast, they had to stand about or squat on the ground, cheerfully picnicking on what they could grab

Some idea of the cuisine can be gleaned from Pepys, who managed to secure four rabbits, a pullet and a hunk of bread for his wife and friends.

99 DIFFERENT COLD DISHES.

King James II. was a very economical monarch, but he had a most expensive and elaborate banquet at his coronation.

Frenchmen of the day must have been horrified at the lack of discrimination shown by the English royal palate

The King's master-cook, Patrick Lamb, specialised in "cold meats, both flesh and fish ordered in all manner of ways."

He devised ninety-nine different cold dishes.

A contemporary account says:—

"In three very great chargers and fourteen large basins, dried sweetmeats, and plates of all sorts of jellies, blancmange, etc., with salads of all kinds were likewise brought up. . . with plates and glasses to fill up every little vacancy between the dishes . . . . and all so equally varied that it made an extraordinarily good appearance."

Filling up vacancies seems to have been more important than the quality of the food.

Nor was this all. Altogether there were 1,245 items on the menu

In addition to the ninety-nine cold meats (that was only the first course, by the way), there was a second course of thirty more, including eight pheasants, twenty-four partridges, and eight wild ducks.

Then there were King James' special favourites—Bologna sausages, hogs' and stags' tongues, cold puffins, trotter pie, cabbage pudding, spinach tart, cold egg pies (almost everything at this feast seems to have been cold) and, lastly, cockles and winkles.

James II. was a man of homely appetite, and picked a pretty winkle

An odd, but very important, tradition was the "mess of dillgrout" which was ceremonially presented to the King.

As the name implies, it was a sort of medicinal gruel to soothe indigestion.

£25,000 FOR FOOD AND DRINK.

People had to go without food for so long during the coronation ceremony that some kind of preliminary pick-me-up was advisable before glutting the appetite.

It says much for the strength of the royal stomach that King James did not partake of the dillgrout.

Another memorable banquet was that of George IV.

A total of £243,000 was spent on his coronation, of which no less than £25,200 went to buy food and drink.

Incilentally this was the last banquet served in Westminster Hall.

The nineteenth century was gradually learning refinement, but the old tradition of hearty eating survived—17,000lbs. of beef, mutton and veal. 2,900 fowls; 8,400 eggs; and so on were ordered.

There were also "daubed geese," presumably a kind of "potted meat." The only shortage was of sauce—480 small jugs.

French wines have always been consumed at English coronations.

Edward II.'s chief butler imported 1,000 pipes of the best Bordeaux.

The homeller malmsey, sack- and claret were traditionally popular, with occasionally, burgundy.

CHAMPAGNE RAID.

There was also hippocras, a tonic digestive wine served at the end of a feast.

It was not until the seventeenth century that we began to enjoy the costly luxury of champagne at our coronations.

At George IV.'s banquet an amazing quantity of it was drunk.

When the King himself had left the table his guests not only polished off the remaining liquor but raided the royal cellars and practically emptied them, cramming bottles in their pockets as well as "consuming on the premises.

It would be fun to give a Coronation feast in the old style. I offer the idea to any twentieth-century hostess who wants a really novel and topical idea.

Compare all this, then, with the restraint, taste and quality of modern banquets.

No longer is Westminster Hall crammed with people and food.

The 1937 Coronation dinner will be in every sense select. It will not be governed by Hay dietetic principles; but it will at least be a work of Boulestinian art and design.

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The British Coronation

Recognition, Oath-Taking, Annointing, Crowning And Inthroning Ceremonies Described

The Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will take place in Westminster Abbey, London, on 12th May. At 10-30 a.m. on that day Their Majesties will drive in State from Buckingham Palace, by way of the Mall, Admiralty Arch and Whitehall, to the Westminster Abbey, arriving there just before 11 a.m. The order of procession and the Coronation ceremonies will be found described below at length.

In this Procession the Troops will be mounted, and the Yeomen of the Guard, his Majesty's Marshalmen, and the King's Bargemaster and Watermen will march.

In advance of their Majesties' own Procession to Westminster Abbey, there will be the following processions of those proceeding to the ceremony:

The Lord Mayor of London's Procession: The Speaker of the House of Commons in the Speaker's Coach; with Escort—Motor Car Procession of certain members of the Royal Family and the Representatives of Foreign Powers;

The Carriage Procession of the Prime Ministers and Chief Representatives from the United Kingdom and the Empore; with Escort—The Carriage Procession of Members of the Royal Family

With Escort—Her Majesty Queen Mary's carriage procession

With Escort and Standard—Their Majesties' Procession: The order of [illegible] Procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey will be:

The Officer leading the Procession, Four troopers of the Household Cavalry, Mounted Detachment of the Territorial Army, Mounted Detachment of the Regular Army, A Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, with guns, The King's Indian Orderly Officers, His Majesty's Aides-de-Camp of Royal Air Force, Army and Royal Navy; General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at Home; Field Marshals; Air and Army Councils, The King's Colonial Escorts, The King's (Dominions Escorts, His Majesty's Marshalmen and Yeomen of the guard, The King's Bargemaster and Watermen, The King's Indian Escort, Massed Bands of the Household Cavalry, 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Sovereign's Escort, 4 State Carriages with Members of the Royal Household, Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp to the King.

H. M. KING GEORGE VI.

H. M. QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING & QUEEN IN THE STATE COACH.

Field Marshal Commanding Troops, The Standard, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, The King's Entourage, Officers of the Household, 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Sovereign's Escort.

On arrival at Westminster Abbey, their Majesties will leave the State Coach and, accompanied by their Entourage, will be received by the Earl Marshal at the West Entrance of the Abbey. The remainder of the Procession and, in addition, the dismounted troops who have followed the main Procession down the route to the Abbey, will move to a point clear of the Abbey to a position for the return.

A Royal Salute will be fired in St. James's Park and at the Tower of London to announce the actual moment of Coronation.

Return To Buckingham Palace

On the return from the Abbey the Coronation Procession will follow a route over four miles in length.

In addition to the mounted representatives, the Procession will include, on the return, the dismounted representatives from all Defence Forces of the Empire.

CORONATION CEREMONY

The following account of the Coronation Ceremony from the pen of Sir Gerald Wallaston, Garter Principal King of Arms, appearing in the Official Souvenir Programme, will be read with interest:—

The Coronation is undoubtedly the oldest State ceremonial in this country, and possibly in the world, to-day. The earliest preserved ritual of an English Coronation dates from the eighth century, and there is also extant a more complete form of service which has been attributed by some to St. Dunstan and said to have been used by him at the Coronation of King Ethelred in the year 978. It is certainly of Saxon origin. These rituals probably formed the basis of the Coronation ceremonies of the French Kings, which approximated to those used at the hallowing of our own Monarchs, though the question of their priority of origin is not altogether free from doubt. All the principal rites of our present Coronations—the Recognition, the Oath taken by the Sovereign, the Anointing, Investiture and Crowning, with much of the actual Service—are to be found in these Saxon prototypes.

The Recognition by the people of the new Sovereign, to-day a formality only, perpetuates a custom of earliest origin in our polity, for, although the succession to the Crown has, in this country, been governed mainly by the principle of hereditary descent, there existed in the people a right to suject the individual successor to the discrimination of a national confirmation. This right was perhaps obscured by the incidents of the feudal system introduced by William the Conqueror, although, even under that system, it was not entirely abrogated, and the assent of the people, as well as of the tenants in chief, was requisite to the complete inauguration of a new Sovereign.

The ceremony of Recognition

(Continued on page 40)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE CORONATION CHAIR.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA. By Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyangar. The Huxley Press, Madras.

The author says in his note that the pamphlet is the re-print of an article which appeared in the "New Age", a Madras monthly in its annual number—May, 1936. The idea of a Co-operative Commonwealth of India is taken from the scheme of Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth worked out for Great Britain by Mr. and Mrs. Webb. The author says at the outset that Swaraj means freedom of the masses from the bondage of landlordism and capitalism—foreign as well as indigenous. He asserts that the Hindu polity of ancient times based on corporate conception was better suited to the well-being of the society than the present order based on Zemindarism or feudalism. He quotes an eminent Anglo-Indian Administrator who observes that force, official convenience, defence under weak Governments brought these Zamindarism or feudalism into civil society both in the East and the West. He states that the present system based on full-fledged capitalism needs a radical change if it is to avoid complete disaster. He finds a corrective to the present order in what he described as a socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth. Under this socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, the National Government based on democratic principles will have complete control over production and distribution. It will ration goods and services according to the needs of the people. It will have complete control over all the sources of production and services such as various industries, Banking, Insurance, Mines, Transport, etc. Nationalisation of industries will tend to break down monopoly and prevent profiteering, avoid wastage, increase national wealth and ensure proper distribution. Under the national Government, all persons without distinction of social status will have equal opportunities of rising in life and contributing to the welfare of the society. The Co-operative Commonwealth will thus stand for solidarity, patriotism, wealth, power, welfare and goodwill. The author also gives a rough outline of the constitution and the Administrative machinery under the Commonwealth. It may be said that the author's diagnosis of the evils of society is correct but the remedy suggested by him is far too utopian to be of any immediate practical utility. The immediate problem for India is to achieve freedom from foreign domination and after this aim is achieved, she will have enough time to think what type of social order will suit her best.

K. D. K.

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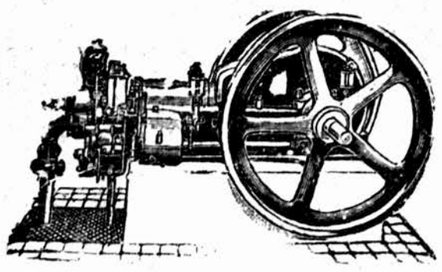

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Mrs. Barns On India

"INDIA TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW"—BY MARGARITA BARNS., ALLEN & UNWIN. 7s. 6d.

The publishers claim this book to be an "autobiographical survey of the Indian scene", and the writer of this autobiographical survey claims to see through Indian eyes. One takes up the book in the high expectations of finding it packed with useful information and intimate details. However one is soon dis-illusioned. There is no presentation of the Indian scene in its proper perspective. The book is likely to add little to the Englishman's understanding of India and the Indian is already weary of such superficial journalistic works on his own country, however grateful he may feel for the author's sincere attempt to understand the complicated background of Indian politics. and her sympathy for the cause of Indian independence.

Let us cast a brief glance through the book and have a close look at some of the irresponsible, misleading—one is tempted to say—almost dangerous statements, observations and remarks the author makes. Speaking of the first session of the Round Table Conference she says: "apart from the Indian National Congress, the Conference represented every phase of Indian political life". About the other phases of Indian political life she says nothing. Everybody even superficially acquainted with Indian politics at that period ought to know that the Congress was then and is to-day the only political party in the country that matters precisely because of its mass following. Has any other 'political party' in India a substantial following worth the name? Yet on the basis of the ambiguous statement Mrs. Barns proceeds to enlighten her readers about the Conference at work, and attributes great credit to the brilliant and worthy leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Aga Khan, the then nominated member of the Assembly, Mr. N. M. Joshi, and other 'Sirs' and 'Right Honourables'! In all fairness it must be pointed out that good pictures of some of these worthies are inserted in the book. It also contains a few excellent anecdotes about the lack of table manners and etiquette on the part of some of the delegates who put the author in an embarrassing position at times.

In 'an aside' a few lines are devoted to the existence of Trade Unions in India and the author hopes for their development with the spread of education. It is unfortunate that the author fails to realise that the independent trade union movement, which one witnesses in England, France and other countries, is frowned upon by the Government of India. Not a word is mentioned about the Meerut Conspiracy case in spite of all the notoriety it has gained and its tremendous importance in connection with the trade union movement.

True, Mahatma Gandhi attended the second Round Table Conference, but he was under no illusion as to its character. It was yet one more attempt on his part to convince the British Government of the justice of the cause of Indian Independence to which the Congress has pledged itself. It is characteristic of Mahatmaji to meet his opponents for frank discussions and to be willing to compromise with them. But once he was safely transported to England a policy of extreme repression was resumed by His Majesty's Government in India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent a cable to Gandhiji (as the clash was becoming sharper and sharper between the Government and the Congress) asking his permission to start Civil Disobedience Movement again. The latter replied back leaving the decision to the Working Committee and added "Expect nothing here". Mahatmaji was positively dis-illusioned. Round Table Conference was a sham which the Congress has from the very beginning proclaimed it to be.

Has a people in bondage ever been able to put an end to its domination by another country through private parleys, discussions and negotiations with its rulers? In defiance of the lesson of history the author seems to labour under the idea that such a facile solution of the Colonial problem is possible.

To be more specific the Anglo-Indian problem is not a racial one. Nor is there any question for the villager of Gujarat or a peasant from the Central Provinces or a labourer rfom the tea plantations of Assam or a worker in the jute factories of Calcutta of understanding the manners and etiquette of a financier in the City of London or an English trader, manufacturer or investor. Again are better personal relationships and closer contacts between Indians and Englishmen in India a proper solution of the Anglo-Indian problem? Writing his famous book "A Passage to India" Mr. E. M. Forster was hesitant to answer the question. Whereas to-day he has come to think that the problem at bottom is an economic one.

Mrs. Barns has progressed but a few steps further from the dreams and visions of those who have heard the idle gossips of retired Colonels and Civil servants, those eminent custodians of law and order in India, chewed a few not altogether unbiased textbooks and history books and read a few romances, stories and novels about India from some Anglo-Indian writers, obscure mystics and busy tourists. Mrs. Barns minimises the importance of the economic motive at work on either sides which are opposing each other on the face of that huge continent—on the one hand the Government.

(Continued on page 46)

W. B. Yeats And English Poetry

His Role In Criticism, A Vindication

(By "CASIMIR".)

In the gossipy paragraphs, published on the 20th April in these columns by a Mrs. Foden, W. B. Yeats is represented as assuming an unreasonable attitude of patronage and ill-disguised egotism towards Indians who presume to write verse in English.

YEATS' GENEROSITY

Yeats is here obviously misrepresented because it was only recently that he lent the support of his name to Purohit Swami (disciple of Mr. Natekar also known as Hams Swami who has founded some kind of religious cult) and included several verses of his proteges in the "Oxford Book of Modern English Verse" which incidentally provoked severe adverse criticism in various influential, critical quarters. He did in fact, for this Indian what E. M. Forster has done for Mulk Raj Anand: and it becomes difficult, in the face of this clear testimony, to accept Mrs. Foden's statement as even creditable.

Anyone, again, familiar with Yeats' work and his personality which it reflects, can easily see that Mrs. Foden probably expected the Irish poet to be "goody goody" and that that rather scandalized lady parodies her raptured susceptibilities without referring to the character and work of Yeats as a critic of poetry—even the critics who could not forgive him the deplorable bias in favour of Purohit in his selection for the "Oxford" Book have admitted the integrity and ability of the judgment of poetry to which he makes a remarkable contribution with his very important and beautiful work.

MAN OF ACTION

The role that Yeats played in the history of modern Irish literature is remarkable not merely because he enriched that literature with his own poetry and drama but also because he never succumbed to any consideration outside the artistic—critical. His "Playboy" created riots in Dublin. He kept himself away from politics in order to create a literature worthy of a free and great Ireland. Not only his own account recorded in the "Autobiographies" but the description of his colleagues like A. E. and George Moore strengthens the conviction about his unique critical integrity, his exquisite sensibility in song, the asceticism and idealism of his poetry, its splendour and power in its steady and sustained development from the early lyricism into an imposing architectural structure.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH

Why should not a man who is so critical and unforgiving about his own work express his views as he did, when he deprecated Indians' employing English as a verse medium? He is not alone in vindicating an essential of all poetry—its music, the music of the word pattern which can be cultivated only with work, patience, passionate interest in English poetry. He may not appeal to poetical barmaids and charwomen who imagine themselves Sapphoos: but he, who only too recently attacked religious bigotry in the Dail in defending Liam O'Flaherty with a courage that has always been typical of the man, would hardly consent to compromise his position to make himself agreeable to the artistic ladies who are to be discerned amongst the mediocrity of critico-poetic pretensions.

GUJERATI LITERATURE

(1) SHAHZADI ABBASA, (2) LOALO-O-WALMARJAN, both by Haji Gulam-e-Ali Haji Ismail, Editor of "Rah-e-Najat, printed at the Isva Ashari Printing Press, Bhavnagar. Price Rs. 1-12; and Rs. 5 respectively.

The first book in the shape of a story, describes the life of Haroon Rashid, his Vazir Jafar, Princess Abbasa and other men and women of those days. Haroon is shown here as a cruel and oppresive Ruler, although the world is accustomed to regard him as the reverse of such a Monarch. The writer says that in spite of his piety and deep religiousness, even his best Sunni admirers cannot disregard his tyrannical and unmerciful deeds.

The second book is a detailed biography of Hazrat Imam Husain, it contains a fund of information on the various makes in which the unfortunate events connected with the Martyrdom of the Imam are observed, including the much discussed subject of making Tazias or Tabuts. He explains the inner meaning and usefulness of the relative usages and practices. Mahomedans of both "Sects" will find the book useful.

K.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Mr. Gerard Explains—"Artist's Vision"—Not "Optical Mechanism Of The Eye"—Artists In Uniform, Parlour Parasites—Shirk Discussion Of Vital Issues—"No Change Without Controversy"—No Progress Either—Mr. Dreiberg Lays Down The Law—For "Correct" Smart" And "Modern"" Interiors—Not For The "Ordinary Person"—Rotarian Batley Thanks The Law-Giver—But Omits Actual Realities—What Is Wrong With Architects?—What Has Happened To Architectural Exhibition?

Mr. C. Gerard, Director of the School of Art, spoke last week on the subject of the "Artist's Vision." He said that the artist's vision did not merely refer to the optical mechanism of the eye, for it was possible to see a thing without feeling or thinking about it. The artist's vision combined, he observed, the three elements of seeing, feeling and thinking. The artist's vision was, he added, the mental picture of the object which he formed in his mind. The treatment of his subject might make him emphasise any of the three processes.

The Three Elements

A successful work of art combined the three elements in a happy balance. There was, he remarked, a tendency among modern artists to make the most of the psychological aspect. Sometimes to such an extent as to deform nature. The mind and the emotions had to play their part in seeing the object truthfully. The artist's vision should go much deeper, Mr. Gerard concluded, than the mere surface. Such a vision was essential to the production of the innermost character of the subject.

Further Opportunities.

Mr. Gerard illustrated his observations with a number of pictures on the epidiascope. His main contrast was the one between methods photographic and artistic. The delay at the beginning of the lecture, due to the bad arrangements of the lecture room, prevented Mr. Gerard from the complete development of the themes he intended to illustrate. He had to leave unprojected many of the pictures he had arranged for the purpose. We must, therefore look forward to another and better opportunity to listen to him. Did I say opportunity? I meant opportunities. For, we are, naturally, eager to know how Mr. Gerard would help us with the art conditions and heritage in India, as viewed in the light of opinions he has already expressed about the fundamentals of the artist's vision.

"Controversy" Entirely Indispensable

Mr. Gerard suggested that art was a controversial subject. So was every human subject. He added that there was no real reason why it should be so. This is a dangerous counsel of perfection. He felt that a lot of misunderstanding prevailed. So long as it aimed at clearing the aims and objectives of any human subject or activity, controversy was not only wholesome but entirely indispensable. I cannot too often repeat the late Mr. Frank Rutter's proposition:—"There can be no change without controversy."

Art Is No Exception

Only artists in uniform or parlour parasites could think of a world where discussion of vital issues are hushed as bad form synonymous with controversy. There has not been in human history, past or contemporary, a single worth while thought, activity or achievement that has at some time or another not aroused controversy. Why should art be the exception? Is it inhuman, super-human or sub-human?

Carole Lombard in characteristic grace and repose.

"Personal Matter"

If art was, as Mr. Gerard said, "a very personal matter," so was religion and, certainly, marriage. Society aided by organised church hushed "controversy" about this very human institutions and sought to suppress the heretics for centuries. Where would humanity be if it had tamely submitted to their pleasant, and may be, to some profitable luxury of silence on vital questions?

If The Artist Thinks

Only the intellectually dead or morally bankrupt can possibly overlook the essential necessity of "controversy." And, the artist, as Mr. Gerard says, thinks. If he does, he will have to help others to think—clear their misunderstanding, even if it denotes the forbidding possibilities of "controversy." It is the unshirkable condition precedent to all human progress—not excluding progress and understanding in art.

Dreiberg's Heightened Impressions.

Friend Fritz Von Dreiberg, whom I met yearsa go as an artist new to the country, seems to have heightened his impressions for a speech at the weekly meals of the local Rotary Club. I am not sure wheher he was, at the Rotary lunch, addressing "ordinary persons." But the "ordinary persons" outside the chosen few at the lunch might know that Mr. Dreiberg maintains that simplicity of design was not only "correct" and in the "best possible taste" but an essential background to the "correct" selection of furniture and hangings. Now this "correct" decoration was one of which, he maintained with obvious superiority, "very often the ordinary person was unaware." Shall one go further and say invariably, not "very often?"

The "Correct" Chorus

It would be impossible for the "ordinary person" to sport the "correct" simplicity of design, "correct" selection of furniture, "correct" modern decoration. He would see it still further muddling when he discovers that "simplicity" was "subtle, elegant and smart." Fibrous plaster for the ceiling was "smart" and "yet simple." Carpets with a "smart" modern design were a relief.

The Trouble

Now that's the trouble with the "ordinary person." You see exponents of the "Trend to the Modern Interior"—I am using Mr. Dreiberg's patent phrase—thought not very long ago the 'square severity' of furniture their 'finicky' character and the 'geometric patterns' of decoration "correct", "modern" and "smart". And, now Mr. Drieberg comes along and says that that was all wrong!

Completely Bewildered

But the "ordinary person" gets completely bewildered when after repeatedly illustrating his "correct" and "smart" and "modern" ideas as the "best possible taste," he emphatically disowns it. There was, he asserted for the Rotarian lunchers, "no such thing as taste when applied to modern art and decoration, because there were definite rules and codes which were the fundamental acceptances."

What Were *These Doing?*

What were the fundamental acceptances, definite rules and guidance doing when they established the "square severity," the "finicky" character and "geometric patterns" as the "correct" thing to aspire and multiply?

Appreciative Rotarians, in elevated detachment from the "ordinary persons" perhaps understood the "Trend of Modern Interior."

Claims Of The "Ordinary Person."

Will Rotarian Batley, who proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, venture to enlighten the "ordinary person" outside the Rotary Club? The unknown community of the "ordinary person" is very eager to know what the eminent decorator and the eminent architect would actually suggest to make their homes strike the "correct", "smart" and "modern" note. Or, will he disappoint them, as he has disappointed them in regard to the Indian Institute of Architects which hitherto was piously believed to be only too eager, ready and willing to enlighten and educate public opinion.

What About The Promised Exhibition?

What has, actually, happened to the long promised architectural exhibition? Or, is it that "ordinary persons" need not be inquisitive?

OUR SHORT STORY

The Resurrection of Ram Nath

(By ENVER KUREISHI)

Matrimony is a strange thing. Philosophers and thinkers who have probed deeply into the mysteries of life and laid bare the most esoteric secrets of human behaviour find themselves up against a blank wall in marriage.

Even Scientists to whom the mere splitting of an atom is nothing, or who have discovered ponderous mathematical formulae that simply bristle with figures and vague algebraical symbols actually get panicy when they are confronted by the quadratic equation of Matrimony in which X represents the unknown quantity—namely the temper of a rather belligerent wife.

"Men will be men!" sigh the modern lynx-eyed women and dismiss the subject disdainfully. But—indeed, men won't be Men and that is the crux of the whole business.

Anoyne who knew Ram Nath, the village headman of Shamgarh, could not have accused him of being even half a man. Examined under the most favourable conditions and circumstances one could not have found the slightest trace of that primeval ferociousness which was undoubtedly his heritage and which is so essential a quality if the proper handling of women—especially wives is desired.

Bhansi Lall who by sheer chance occupied the hut next to Ram Nath and had hence had the gentle though surreptitious art of eavesdropping forced on to him (rather than cultivated it by base design), often stopped up his ears with pure shame when he heard Ram Nath's low, cringing voice in the hut next door and the loud, trumpet-like voice of his wife domineering and without a quiver issuing orders to a thoroughly cowed Ram Nath.

Bhansi Lall had views of his own—hundred per cent masculine, no doubt—on the behaviour of husbands in general. He was the type of man who advocated the use of the regulation 'lathi' to flatten out all mole-hills that appeared on the matrimonial horizon before they had taken on the appearance of mountains. He had the foresight of a military genius and crushed down the slightest manifestation of rebellion before it had got a foothold—and there is a lot to be said in favour of these tactics!

But Ram Nath was constitutionally the reverse. His ideas on life in general were vague and peripatetic. He liked an easy, unenterprising existence where one lived without making a concious effort to do so. Consequently he had become a henpecked husband. It was not that he lacked physical courage or anything like that; in fact as far as sheer courage was concerned Ram Nath was exceptionally brave—but is'nt it said of Columbus that intrepid explorer, that, rather than stay at home and face a nagging wife he fled across the domains of the old world and discovered an entirely new one? However it is a sad commentary on human nature that the henpecked husband usually gets less sympathy than he really deserves

In the village Ram Nath's prestige as the headman had suffered considerably and that already suffering individual was being driven to the limits of despair where a man, be he even a henpecked husband must rally and fight his way back into the respect of other men of chuck in the town and become in Bansi Lall's words, "A mere worm!"

Bhansi Lall tackled Ram Nath one fine morning. It had been a rather trying night for Ram Nath of which fact Bhansi Lall was as usual cognisant; in fact he had recently widened the hole in their common wall so as to increase his visibilty. Ram Nath being a bit mentally numbed by constant domestic scenes was unaware of the other's source of information and sometimes when he was not actually in the firing line it caused him to wonder

"Rather a bad night" said Bansi Lall sympathetically trying to consolidate his position. Ram Nath made non-comittal noises.

"Why don't you stand up to that woman of yours? You know as Headman of the village you should really try to regain your prestige. Why don't you hit her or something?"

Ram Nath puffed at his "Chilum' wearily: "Why don't I hit her? Well—for the simple reason that she hits me back; and she hits harder than I do." Bhansi Lall shook his head with disapproval. "If I had a wife like yours I'd straighten her out in two days!" His hand strayed quite involuntarily to his 'Lathi' which lay beside him. The symbolic action was not lost upon Ram Nath who grew weary.

"Its no use" he said presently "I can't touch her: she flies at me even if I try to talk to her"—he became despondent—"And to think that I actually paid two-hundred Rupees for her. If I had known then that I was marrying a 'chural' and a she-devil....."

"Its not too late even now" cut in Bansi Lall. "Even now you can show her you are a man—soon it may become too late!" He rose with this last friendly warning and trudged towards the green fields in the distance which stood up against an opal sky.

Ram Nath eyed the retreating figure of Bhansi Lall enviously. In his heart of hearts he envied the rough confidence, the supremely indifferent poise of Bhansi Lall who unlike him feared other things but certainly not a woman! There was no dissentient voice in Bhansi Lall's domestic affairs and even if there was you could be certain it was Bhansi Lall's voice loud and raucous, bellowing like a bull; one never even heard the semblance of a feminine squeak from the others hut.

Ram Nath spread himself under the shade of the huge 'Pipal' tree and wondered how Bhansi Lall managed his affairs so well; how he probably never had a day's worry in his whole life while here he was the headman of a village—also the sole topic of the village—and burdened with a termagant who nagged him and made his life a perfect misery. Surely there must be some special, esoteric technique in handling women? But definitely he had no knowledge whatsoever of that technique.

Then as he lay outstretched under the cool shade of the 'Pipal' tree something stirred within him—probably the dormant blood of his forefathers. He remembered Bhansi Lall's last warning: "Soon it may become too Late!" and he felt he must do something—something decisive and tangible but his timorous soul shrank from contemplating too naked realities. But gradually he gained courage and then like an inspiration an idea struck him. He was going to make one last bit for mastery—if he failed and failure to him had a peculiar, bitter inevitability about it, well—! But he woundn't fail.

He got up and walked briskly towards his hut which was situated on the far end of the village, where the women came to draw water from the well and where the cattle sought shelter from the fierce noonday heat under the shade of the massive 'neem' trees.

He entered the hut with more confidence than he actually felt and with an indifference which was as creditable as it was purely assumed, he began packing a little bundle. His wife with her arms akimbo watched him; there was a sneer on her hostile face. Then in a voice which to the unsuspecting man seemed like the roar of a trench mortar she opened out.

"And where do you think you are going to, you old fool?"

Ram Nath's hands trembled visibly, probably through the old association of ideas rather than out of actual funk. For now he had the accumulated courage of the coward who must attack at any cost even though his instincts prompt him to delay and postpone. So he shrugged his shoulders in a superb gesture of indifference: "Mind your own business," he said quietly.

For a man who has suffered from chronic henpecking it was indeed a remarkable effort symptomatic of better things to come; and this sudden change in her man caused the woman furiously to think But with her the uneasiness did not last long and presently she began nagging him.

"I suppose you are going after some woman?" she sneered.

"Well—if you think so why don't you come along with me?"

"Of course, I'm coming with you. I couldn't trust an idiot like you out of my sight!"

Ram Nath winced perceptibly but said nothing. Presently when he had finished packing his bundle he walked over to the end of the room where a huge coil of rope was suspended from the wall; he slung it across his shoulder and grasping his 'lathi' firmly said: "Well—are you ready?"

There was something in his eyes which discouraged the ready retort on her lips and without even asking him where he was going she followed him out of the hut. Her confidence in her own powers to control him under any conditions remained undiminished; she followed him with a mild sort of curiosity—curiosity which since time immemorial has been the undoing of most women:

They got on to the little beaten track and began walking towards the distant clump of Mango trees which stood out on the horizon like a dark cloud. Presently when she got tired she began nagging him. But he refused to take any notice of her; he walked on in a stoical silence like a man whose soul is soaring above the clouds and exploring elysian fields. She swore; she cursed and she raved; but he was unmoved. Presently when she got fed up of her own voice she followed him in silence but bristling with antagonism.

So they trudged on until it seemed as if they had left all traces of humanity behind them. The country became rough and arid and where before the green of the fields had soothed the eye, now the hard, brown ground seemed to reflect the terrible glare of the midday sun.

After they had walked for about three hours Ram Nath suddenly stopped under a 'Bubool' tree and as he looked around him, as far as the eye could see there was not a sign of any living thing. An ecstatic look came into his tired weary eyes and he sat down under the tree.

His wife pleased at the prospects of being able to slay him now, suddenly opened out a withering fire. The old Ram Nath would not have survived the first

(Continued On Page 37)

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BUT IT COSTS SO LITTLE AND AT THE SAME TIME IT IS OBTAINED SO PROMPTLY IF YOU RESORT TO
Saridon
YOUR SAFEST & QUICKEST PAIN RELIEVER
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

PIONEER INDIAN FIRM OF AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS

Remarkable Enterprise Of Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Karimji And Sons Of Karachi

Now that India is getting Air-minded and the Civil Aviation is making a slow progress—as is usual in all its activities—it will be interesting to recount the history of its introduction in India and the enterprise and sacrifices of its pioneers.

The beginning can be traced back to the year 1920 when the Imperial Government sent as a free present to the Government of India a lot of ex-war aeroplanes with all their paraphernalia of spare engines, spare parts, accessories and tools. These machines arrived in Karachi. The Indian Government, in their turn, offered to give these free to any one who undertook to fly in order to encourage Civil Aviation in India. There were no Aeronautical Laws then existing in India and any one could safely fly an unregistered plane without any restriction and without any fear of being prosecuted.

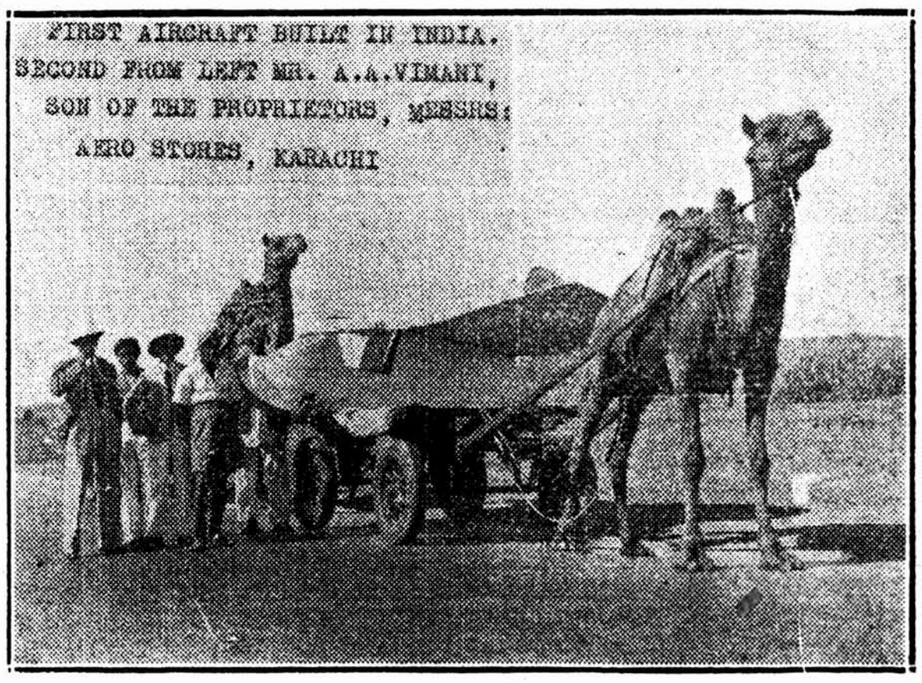
In June 1921 the enterprising firm of Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Karimji and Sons of Karachi with Captain Aloucius Murphy, an ex-war pilot, formed a private Company called "M. C. Aviation Syndicate" and took over the whole of the stock of stores including 20 D.H.9, three seater fighters and 24 Aero Dual Training Machines.

Machines Re-Assembled

With nothing to pay for the stores excepting a store-keeper and a few clerks, the warehouse also being free, the rigging or assembling charges per machine amounted to about Rs. 10,000. In the absence of Indian technical labour the Syndicate was obliged to engage heavily paid R. A. F. technical workmen who, working overtime and being tired, took longer than usual to finish each machine.

After a test flight of the first plane was completed, the Syndicate was confronted with the most difficult problem of selling the machines or arranging the joy-ride flights as they are called, owing to the complete lack of interest in aviation shown not only by Indians but also by the European Civilians of India. Mr. F. E. Cumming, the then City Deputy Collector of Karachi, when approached with an offer for a free joy-ride, replied that he would rather die on the earth than in the air. The Indians were more averse and actually dreaded the aeroplanes. A scheme for a flying School for training Ground Engineers and Pilots was placed before the public on very attractive terms, but no one responded to the advertisement in the papers.

All the Indian States were addressed and representatives deputed to interest them in buying the aeroplanes, but with no result. Some of the States even refused offers for demonstrations at places convenient to them.



FIRST AIRCRAFT BUILT IN INDIA: (Second from left): Mr. A. A. Vimani, son of the proprietor of Messrs. Aero Stores, Karachi.

Afghan Government's Interest

Fortunately, however, the Syndicate was able to sell to the Government of H. M. King Amanullah four machines at Rs. 120,000 and the machines were flown to Peshawar for delivery there.

One D. H. 9 was given to Mr. Edgar E. Alton, who in 1924 offered joy-riding to Bombayites at Bandra.

During the revolution in Afghanistan one D.H.9 was presented as a free gift to the Government of H. M. King Amanullah, on whose behalf Mr. Shaukat, Consul in Bombay, personally dispatched the same to Kandahar from Karachi. King Nadirshah, who followed King Amanullah, highly appreciated the timely assistance.

In 1928 a scheme was put on foot to inaugurate a feeder Air Mail Service to serve Kathiawar Gujarat, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, etc., upto Colombo. Efforts were made to obtain subsidy from the Government of India and also from the intervening Indian States, but the scheme fell through owing to lack of support from any source.

The negotiations for a contract between the Tatas and the Nizam's Government for an Air Mail Service to serve Hyderabad were also initiated by this firm.

In the Civil Aviation Industry also this firm, who are now carrying on business in the name of the "Aero Stores," played an important part inasmuch as they were pioneers in constructing the Aeroplane generally known as "Flying Flea." All the parts except the engine were manufactured in Karachi.

Only Indian Firm On Approved List

The original firm of Hooseinbhoy Karimji and Sons and now the Aero Stores are not only the pioneers, but also the only Indian firm upto the date of writing, on the list of approved firms of the Directorate of Civil Aviation in India, for selling Aircrafts, Aero Engines, Accessories, spare parts, Aerodrome equipments and maps. This is the only firm in India who are the only approved specialists in preparing aviation maps of every kind. All the maps for flying for the 1936 Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race from Madras to Delhi were ordered to be supplied by this firm. Upto date drawings of the maps has been recognised by the Directorate of Civil Aviation Aero Club of India and Burma, Imperial Airways, Indian National Airways, Tatas, Indian States and Private Firms.

Most of the well-known Indian Pilots, Ground Engineers, and Aerodrome Officers have received their training at Karachi either at the Karachi Aero Club, Imperial Airways or the Karachi Air Port. In order to encourage Indian apprentices in their studies, every kind of assistance has always been extended by the firm in the form of supplying goods on credit loaning technical books and magazines and giving them experienced counsel. Valuable presents have also been given to the pilots Messrs. Aspy Engineer, Chowla and Manmohansing who contributed towards India's share of the world Aviation Records.

The Firm holds representations of well-known British, American, German and other manufacturers of Aircrafts and Aerodrome and Pilot Equipments

THERE ARE NO PRIZES OFFERED

for long and stubborn endurance of

ASTHMA

Then why compete? Far better give it up and gain something by solving this little anagram. It may save you years of suffering. In any case it will bring you the knowledge of

Hau-Mas-Bro

and the certainty that it

CURES

Asthma is a . . . . . to humanity but Hau-Mas-Bro . . . . . it. Like the widow's . . . . . it never fails to . . . . . e those in need. In the war that Asthma wages against you there are t . . . . . but remember that hostilities will begin again. Therefore . . . . . e a bottle at once. If you are . . . . . ant you will . . . . . yourself when the next attack comes. The debt Asthmatics owe to Hau-Mas-Bro steadily ac . . . . . You will be your own worst ac . . . . . if you allow prejudice or procrastination to ob . . . . . your vision and submit yourself to another attack of this ac . . . . . d enemy.

ASTHMA"

A bottle of Hau-Mas-Bro will be given to the sender of the first correct solution received, and a trial package to every solver who encloses 5 annas in stamps, to Messrs. Frugtneit & Co., 5 Dalhousie Square B.C., Calcutta.

Obtainable of all good chemists and dealers.

Bombay Agents:— **BELI RAM & BROS.**

304, Princess Street, Bombay.

HENRY FORD SAYS—"I SHALL SURPRISE THE WORLD"

Sooner than negotiate with the United Automobile Workers' Union or deal with any labour organisations, Henry Ford, lone wolf of the motor-car industry, will dip into his vast fortune to pay his workmen a minimum of £10 weekly, or £2 daily, cables the Sunday Express" correspondent at New York

So far this is only a threat, but well-informed observers say it is likely soon It will be his answer to the dynamic John L. Lewis, union leader, who has won concessions from motor-car firms.

Mr. Ford said to-day:—

"Trade union organisations are the worst thing that ever struck the earth because they take away a man's independence.

"When this strike mess is over we will demonstrate something such as has never been seen before I am considering new production methods that will require more skill, higher wages and more workers

"I have no intention of recognising the United Automobile Workers as a bargaining agency. I will deal direct with my own men."

Mr. Ford's millions appear pledged unalterably to a death struggle with the unions.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word — Minimum Re. 1

BUY–EXCHANGE–SELL

IN MODERN TIMES of haste and hustle, when quick lunches are a necessity in a businessman's walk of life, Classified Advertisements in tabloid form have become absolutely essential for a reader of daily and weekly Newspapers.

DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order.

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life.

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No. (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Well placed young Goan Christian Brahmane desires correspondence with fair, good looking girl of means with a view to marriage. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 8303, "Bombay Chronicle."

Audichya Brahmin gentleman (43), in high Govt. service of good education, culture and family, seeks suitable Brahmin bride, accomplished, of good education, culture and family. Please write Box No. 8269, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Rigwedi Deshastha Advocate of Bombry aged 31 well-settled in life desires correspondence with a view to matrimony from intelligent, attractive college or medical school educated Brahmin girls aged about 23. Correspondence treated confidential. Write with particulars Box No. 8301, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for rich landlord Sunni Muslim bachelor, highly educated pleader in Bombay Presidency, age 25, handsome, strong excellent character, belongs to famous family; a respectable girl who may be modern or orthodox, educated or uneducated. Father holding very high post. No Shia Sunni restrictions Correspondence confidential. Apply Box No. 8257, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Employers who are in Search for workers are earnestly requested to go through the Free Adlets for Jobless under the heading No. 56, These are some of the notices inserted by the Management entirely free of charge to help those who are Unemployed and consequently cannot spare much after advertising their requirement through Newspapers. Your assistance to the Unemployed will be greatly appreciated. (100)

Urgently Wanted an Experienced Stenographer. Must be strong in English. Apply with copies of Testimonials, Box No. 8196, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Clerk with long time Experience of handling Correspondence in Italian language. One conversant with the work of Italian into English need only apply stating lowest salary expected Box No. 8224, the "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Person to take up the responsibility of teaching four pupils upto Matric. Maximum salary offered is Rs. 15 per month. Qualifications must be stated when applying Box No. 8206.

Wanted Energetic Canvasser in Bangalore for a Bombay Firm. Must be used to move about whole day and not a slacker. Details of where worked previously necessary. Apply Box No. 8214, this paper.

Wanted. Paid Organiser on Rs. 60 p.m. with increment and Office allowance, etc. Reply to Post Box 10009, Calcutta. (8065).

Wanted experienced girls to perform nautch and other Indian Dances. Must travel abroad. Good pay. Apply with photograph stating dances performable, age, nationality, etc., to Director. 47, Bencoolen Street, Singapore. (8215)

Wanted a Hindi knowing Matric Mistress for the Municipal A V. Middle School on Rs. 40 p.m. with free quarters. Applicant must be above 30 years. Applications will be received upto 31st May. 1937. Selected candidates may be called for interview. Healthy place close to Railway Station. (Sd.) N. C. Mukherjee, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Raigarh (State), B. N. Ry. (8289).

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Those who are Unemployed and are not in a position to spend for Adletising their requirements are offered by the Management of the "Bombay Chronicle" certain facilities without any charge, provided the Applicants agree to give their full names and addresses in the Adlets. This offer is made for the time being and may be withdrawn at any moment. In the meanwhile, we request the Employers to see if they can be of any assistance to the under-noted Adletisers, who profess to be Unemployed at present. (100)

Abdoolkader Allibhoy of Currimjee Building, second floor, Bhandari Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3, is desirous of getting any job on living wages as he is at present Unemployed. He has good knowledge of Banking, Accountancy, Correspondence and Salesmanship in Stationery Line. (17-1).

V. A. Shertekar, a young Hindoo Chauffeur, Room No. 20A, Abdulla Terrace No. 13, Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks position as a Motor Driver or a Collection Clerk. He is Matriculated and has seven years' experience of handling many makes of Motorcars. (18-42).

K. M. Pisipati of "Rose Villa" 4, Adenwalla Road, Matunga, Bombay 7, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job of pushing sales of any product. Is also willing to accept a place for Canvasser, or a Clerk on living wages. Testimonials will be shown if called for. (19-36).

62. TO BE LET

5 Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor two westerly rooms flat 170|-, Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" up-to-date three rooms flat 90|-. Subedar. (8302).

120. MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES

Old Automobiles Made New. Our latest method of Scientific re-boring and hardening of Automobile cylinders guarantees extra power and long life to any old Car or Truck. Motor Re-Powering Service, Opera House, Tram Terminus, Bombay and Reid Road, Ahmedabad. (8268).

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Ayurvedachari by post. Practitioners also get. Enclose 2 annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.), P. O. Datha (Kathiawar). (8294).

192. HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

In all Health Departments you will hear about the good qualities of "Enervin", the real nerve strength tonic. People who constantly keep on grumbling about "No Strength," "No Nerves," "No Vigour" and similar complaints are well advised by most of the Health Departments to take Enervin Tonic which has an excellent taste of wine also. Usual price Rs. 4-8 per bottle. Those who take this Adlet to the undermentioned Stores only one bottle will be given at Rs. 3-4 net. Perry, Popular—Grant Road, Akbarali—Fort, Bill & Co., and Dadar Bar—Dadar, Kikani Medical Stores—Sandhurst Road, K. Rustom, Merwan & Co.,—Colaba, Shah & Co.,—Crawford Market, Wadala Wine Stores,—Wadala. Central Pharmacy—C. P. Tank. (8194).

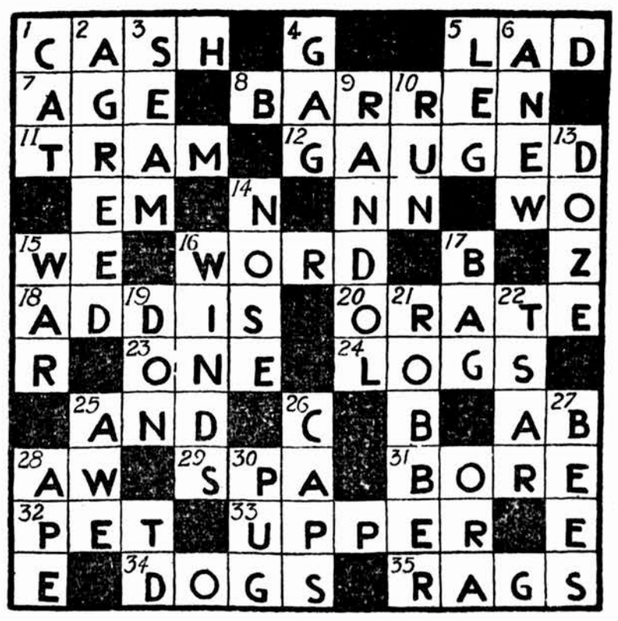
327. AGENTS WANTED

Agents wanted for tea, salary Rs. 200 and commission; side business only. Apply Assam & Darjeeling **Tea Co., Calcutta. (8265).**

"Chronicle" Crossword No. 1

Aside is the Correct Solution of "Chronicle" Crossword No. 1, which was deposited with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., under a Sealed Cover.

Names and addresses of successful competitors in this competition will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of May 23rd.



"Bank Has No Locus Standi"

Shamdasani Objects But Magistrate Admits Bank's Application

Nearly two hours' time in the Court of Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, was taken up on Saturday morning by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani and Mr. V. F. Tarapore in placing their respective arguments before the Court as to whether the Central Bank of India had any 'locus standi' to appear in the case that Mr. Shamdasani has filed against the Auditors of the Central Bank of India on a charge of signing a false Balance Sheets of the Bank for the year 1935.

Both, Mr. Shamdasani and Mr. Tarapore, addressed the Court on the question whether two applications on behalf of the Bank were admissible or not.

On the 15th of April, the High Court ruled that Mr. Shamdasani the complainant in the case was entitled for the inspection of the books of account, which had been produced by the Bank in the Magistrate's Court.

Shamdasani's Object

Mr. Shamdasani objected to the appearance of Mr. Tarapore on behalf of the Bank as the Bank had no 'locus standi' in the case. They were not parties to the case. Their work was finished with the production of the books of accounts and it was for the Prosecution and the Magistrate to decide what accounts should be examined and what should not be. The High Court Order was in his favour. He, therefore, objected to the appearance of Mr. Tarapore.

Mr. Tarapore argued that the order of the High Court had been passed by their Lordships because all the facts had not been properly placed before their Lordships. When the books of accounts were produced in the Court. the advisers of the Bank misread the intention for which the books were asked to be produced. Since the High Court Order was passed without the knowledge of the Bank and since no notice had been given to the Bank, they had to have their interests and the interests of several of their clients safeguarded. Besides the Order of the High Court was not binding on the Bank.

The Magistrate then said that he was permitting the Counsel to appear on behalf of the Bank.

Two Applications

Mr. Tarapore then put in two applications through the Secretary of the Bank. The first application stated that the Bank was no party to the revision application in the High Court. No notice had been given to the Bank that such a revision application was coming up before the Court. The application stated that whenever the complainant wanted examination of the books of accounts, notice should be given to the Bank, so that they might appear through their counsel and put their objections for such an inspection

The second application was that the complainant in his evidence and otherwise had stated that the intention for the production of the books of accounts in the Court was to mark certain items for identification and he did not want to have a roving examination of the books of accounts. which contained accounts of several clients of the Court. The application prayed that page-to-page examination of the books of accounts may not be granted to the complainant.

Imaginary Applications.

Mr. Shamdasani objected to both the applications going in. Firstly, he was not aware under what section of the law the applications were being made. They were imaginary applications based on imaginary grounds.

They imagined that Mr. Shamdasani would make an application for a roving examination of the books of accounts and when such an application was made, they want the Court to allow them to raise their objections. That is they want the christening to be done before the child is born.

Continuing Mr. Shamdasani stated that the Bank found out that they had committed a mistake. Nobody prevented them from appearing before the High Court. They could have done so. They may be pitied.

Mr. Tarapore: I object to these remarks.

Mr. I. S Haji: He has already made them.

Mr. Shamdasani said that the lower Court was bound by the High Court Order.

Mr. Haji admitted both the applications and further hearing of the case was postponed to May 11, at 3-30 p.m.

584. FANCY NECKWEAR

Celebrate Their Majesties Coronation by using coloured Lockets. Can be had at Rs. 45 per thousand. The Empress of India Dairy Co., Lamington Road, Bombay. (8252)

LEAGUE AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR.

Branch To Be Opened In Bombay

Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and S. K. Shah write:—

The immediate task of the League to-day is to organise support in favour of the people and the Government of Spain in their grim struggle against Fascist rebels and their foreign allies. It is now proposed to form a Bombay branch committee of the Indian Section of the League, in order to co-ordinate news and propaganda, and to aid the Spanish people by organising Spain relief campaign through mass meetings and collection of funds etc.

The first meeting of the Bombay Committee will be held at the (Sandhurst Road) at 4 p.m. today (Sunday.)

THEY WANT TO GO

Three Kings Who Are Not Asked To The Coronation

There are three kings who are very much annoyed because they have not been invited to the Coronation. They are King Kurrage, better known as King Billy, who claims to be the royal head of all the Australian aborigines, King George, the elderly chief of the vanishing Larrakeyah tribe of North Australia, and King Mariana of Bathurst Island, off Darwin.

"I am head of 75,000 full-blooded aboriginals," King Billy told Austral News, "I am descended from the king who with his warriors faced Captain Cook at his landing. I would not disgrace the Australian deligation. Provide me with a top hat, frock coat, and striped pants, a high collar, white shirt and a pair of specially made boots to fit my feet, and I know I would look the part."

King George is just as eager to go to England. So is his queen "Daisy". They want to fly to the "Corroborree" at which "number one pfella King George is crowned". But King George's claims are challenged by King Mariana. He says he should be the aboriginals' representative because he has more "piccaninnies" but King George regards the argument as unfair, because King Mariana has more lubras (wives).

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Congress Propaganda

Though there are no spectacular political activities going on in the country at present, much silent work is being done behind the scenes. The signatures of all the Congress members of the Bombay Legislature have already been taken upon the statement declaring a lack of confidence in the present Cooper Ministry, and a few non-Congress members are also understood to have signed this declaration, which will be soon published. Again, following the lead of Madras, a meeting of all the Congress members will be called in the near future to adopt the draft constitution of the Party and to chalk the future line of action. Mr. B. G. Kher, the leader of the Party, has already covered many of the districts of Maharashtra in his propaganda tour, and he is expected to complete the tour before the meeting of the Party.

Matriculation Scandal

The authorities of the University of Bombay, like the Bourbons, refuse to learn anything,—this is the only moral to be drawn from the matriculation massacre as revealed in the latest results. One remembers yet the great agitation that was conducted last year against the unconscionably low percentage of passes in the matriculation examination. Protest meetings were held in all parts of the Presidency, and sensational scenes were witnessed in Bombay, when a large procession of students marched to the Senate Hall. Well! The only result of all this agitation has been that the percentage which was 28 last year has been further reduced to 18! It must be remembered in this connection that the matriculation syllabus has been recently revised, and that the last examination provided the final opportunity for the unfortunate students to get through the portals of the University. A Supplementary examination was held last November, and those who have the misfortune to have failed thrice successively will have now to follow an entirely new curriculum.

Revealing Figures

A few figures will prove the enormity of the iniquity underlying it all. On April 1936, the total number of students which had appeared for the matriculation amounted to 23,882. Out of these 11,699 have got through in the last three tests. Which means that 12,183 students, or more than half of those who originally presented themselves for the examination have, even after an intensive preparation of one extra year, been condemned as unfits. It may not all be the fault of the examiners, but this frustration of twelve thousand young souls on the very threshold of their manhood provides the most damning indictment of our entire educational system. The Bombay matriculation scandal is, indeed, unparalleled anywhere in India let alone any other country of the world. The latest report of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India reveals that the average percentage of passes for the whole of British India works out at 62.4. Contrast with this the 18 p.c. here or even the combined passing percentage of three successive examinations which is barely 49! No further commentary is needed on this appalling slaughter of the innocents.

Two Lectures

Tuesday was marked by two important lectures in the city. The lecture delivered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the Greens Hotel was held under the auspices of the Progressive Groups. The subject, needless to add, was "The Minority Problem". Those of us who expected Mr. Jinnah to shed any new light on the topic found only disappointment awaiting them. But really, after the plethora of statements issued during the last few months by the permanent president of the Muslim League then was hardly anything left for him to say on the subject. When somebody very pertinently asked Mr. Jinnah at the conclusion of the meeting, what exactly his main demands were, he sententiously referred the interrogator to the numerous pronouncements on the subject. Mr. Jinnah was right. But many of us wondered as one wended one's way back to one home why he did not give the same reply to the organisers of the lecture too!

The other lecture was delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Dadar on the present Constitutional impasse. He observed that the Congress successes in the recent elections had almost shocked the Britishers. Referring to the minority cabinets he pointed out "that the clothes of the Congress ill-fitted those who were donning them as interim Ministers. They were like strait jackets of steel." And he wound up his lecture by challenging those puppet ministries to face the legislatures.

Disastrous Fire

Apollo Street was the scene of a disastrous fire on Thursday morning. The fire was first detected at 9-30 a.m. and though a number of five engines arrived on the scene within a few minutes, the fire had already taken a firm hold on the affected building. It took more than two hours for the fire brigade to extinguish the flames and meanwhile thousands of people gathered on the scene entirely blocking the traffic in the whole area. The sky was overcast by the huge columns of smoke, and the water from the hoses inundated the entire street. Arya Bhuvan was almost completely gutted and the loss is estimated at two lakhs of rupees. Memories of the historic anti-Willingdon Agitation were recalled by the fire, as it was at the Arya Bhuvan that the headquarters of the famous Committee were situated.

SO REFRESHING!

However hot it might be, KOOL immediately refreshes the head. You need apply it only once to feel the marvellous cooling effects of this new hair oil.

Why it is so Cooling?

KOOL HAIR OIL is made with sweet almond oil together with "Mossak," the extract of rare French Alpine herbs, which have these unique cooling qualities.

What Kool Does?

KOOL keeps the head cool and the brain refreshed. It permanently relieves headaches and mental strain. Doctors recommend it specially in this hot season.

KOOL has a very pleasant and unique perfume of chypre bouquet.

Kool Re, 1-12 per bottle

KOOL HAIR OIL

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

Italy Boycotts British Press

No Constitution To Removal Of Deadlock

MAHATMA ON ZETLAND'S SPEECH

Citing Performances Of Puppet Ministers Does Not Help

WARDHAGANJ, May 8

Interviewed by the Associated Press on Lord Zetland's speech in the House of Lords on May 6. Mahatma Gandhi said: —

"So far as the tone is concerned, it is an undoubted improvement upon his last speech on the subject but I fear that it is no contribution to the removal of the deadlock.

NOW WORLD KNOWS

"The last resolution of the Working Cimmittee is the clearest possible annotation of the All-India Congress Committee's resolution in accordance with which assurance were asked for. Now the world knows what was meant."

CONGRESS IS IN EARNEST

Surely it is no strain upon the constitution of the Act for the Governors to give the assurance that whenever a situation is created which to them appears intolerable, they will take upon their shoulders the responsibility of dismissing the Ministers, which they have the right to do instead of expecting them to resign or submit to the Governor's wishes.

SUSPICION STRENGTHENED

Citing the performances of Ministries formed by Governors in the face of universal opposition does not improve matters, but strengthens the suspicion in my opinion.

The Congress is in earnest and wants to make a serious effort. If it takes office, to make a substantial advance by that method towards its unequivocal goal of Complete Independence in so far as it is constitutionally possible to make that advance."—A.P.

"NO BASIS FOR SUSPICION"

Sapru Says Deadlock Must Be Broken

LONDON, May 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, interviewed by the "Manchester Guardian", said he was satisfied that there was no basis for the suspicion that the Government were antagonistic towards the Congress leaders taking office.

The Governors were ready to welcome the Congress Ministries and the clear assumption had been that there would be no executive interference with regular legislation and the day to day work of the administration. The impasse had been created by the demand for a specific pledge.

The deadlock must be broken. The ministries now created would be confronted with unmanageable difficulties at an early date because they were without political backing.

Referring to his suggestion of a conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said in response to a query as to what kind of conference: "Why the Governors of the provinces, of course, and some of the Congress leaders who, if matters had taken another turn, would now be Ministers If the Congress President and Gandhiji were invited to be present how could the cause of India be injured?"—Reuter.

JUST CAUSE SUCCEEDS

Nahas Pasha On Abolition Of Capitulations

Nahas Pasha said that the Conference had succeeded because Egypt's cause was just and Egypt had chosen the most sensible and most reasonable course of appealing to the good-will and the reason of powers. In the future as in the past, Egypt would remain a land of warm hospitality where it would be possible to live under the protection of the most liberal laws and sincere friendship. Nahas Pasha paid a tribute to the attitude of the British Delegation which had given Egypt that aid she expected from allies.

British Minister, Euan Wallace said, that the capitulations which had now been abolished no longer accorded with the spirit of the time, nor with the present conditions in Egypt.—Reuter.

CAPITULATIONS CONVENTION

MONTREAUX, May 8.

The Egyptian capitulations convention was signed this morning. —Reuter.

FRONTIER SEAT ON CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

PESHAWAR, May 8.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Frontier Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board has decided to set up Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Barrister, Peshawar, as its candidate to contest the Central Assembly seat vacated by Dr. Khan Sahib.—A.P.

Papers Banned From Entry In Country

FASCIST RAGE AT NEWS OF DEFEAT IN SPAIN

Expulsion Of English Pressmen: Boycott Of Coronation

ROME, May 8.

"Owing to the hostile attitude of nearly all the British Press towards Italy and the Italian armed forces, all English newspapers are banned from Italy until further orders, excepting "The Daily Mail", "The Evening News" and "The Observer". All correspondents of Italian newspapers in London have been recalled".

Anti-British Wave

This communique issued this morning is the culmination of a fresh wave of anti-British feeling in the Italian Press. The Italians are particularly furious at reports of Italian defeats in Spain and of Italians thrown out of windows by enraged Spanish men and women in Bermeo.

Boycott of Coronation

It is rumoured that some British correspondents in Rome may be expelled. The recall of Italian newspaper correspondents in London will mean a complete boycott of the Coronation in Italy.—Reuter.

Workers Invade Union Office

Mixed Reception To Call To End Strike: Tension In Titaghur Area

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Mixed feeling prevails in the Labour Camp as regards the decision terminating the strike.

Enquiries reveal that some amount of tension exists in the Titaghur area where fourteen mills have been affected in view of dissatisfaction as regards the terms of settlement, which, however, a section of the Labour leaders believe will be relieved if the terms are fully explained.

ORDERS NOT WITHDRAWN.

Non-withdrawal until now of the prohibitory orders on labour leaders according to a labour spokesman, is standing in the way of the leaders meeting the men in the affected areas.

Leaflets containing the Premier's appeal and the terms of settlement have been widely broadcast. Provided the bans are withdrawn, meetings will be held in the affected areas to-morrow.

Groups of strikers are seen invading the Labour Union Office at Calcutta, enquiring about the exact implications of the settlement.

There is a feeling of confidence that the strikers will resume work peacefully on Monday.—A. P.

BENGAL CABINET AND ORDERS ON LEADERS

DARJEELING: May 8.

The Council of Ministers meeting this evening the Governor presiding, decided that Labour leaders who apply for authority to visit the strike area to announce the settlement of the strike be allowed to do so and the order under Section 144 against them is being immediately withdrawn.

Otherwise the prohibitory orders will be withdrawn after resumption of work by the strikers.

It is understood that instructions to the above effect have been telephoned to the Deputy Secretary Labour Department, Calcutta.

It is further understood that cases pending in courts against Labour leaders arising from the strike will be suitably considered shortly.—A. P.

FASCIST PAPER'S VENDETTA

ROME: May 8.

A bitter article in the newspaper "Regime Fascista" edited by Sgr. Farinacci, a member of Fascist Grand Council and ex-Secretary of the Fascist Party, was a prelude to to-day's ban on entry of British newspapers.

The article speaks of the "system of deliberate lying as the moral heritage of the English people" The article drags in the "acute perfidy of Jewish mentality as addition to the national hypocrisy reinforced by Anglican education."

"Not only is the British people fundamentally stupid and puerile", declares "Regime Fascista", "but it is led for centuries by a ruling class which has made it believe that it wished". Samples of alleged British lies quoted are reports of Italian reverse in Guadalajara and air bombing of Guernica, a statement that Italian volunteers were thrown out of windows by Spanish fishwives during "the heroic" defence of Bermeo.

Only last Thursday Sgr. Farinacci threatened to pillory any Italians who went to London for the Coronation.—Reuter.

FASCIST PRESSMEN LEAVE LONDON

LONDON, May 8.

Acting under orders, all correspondents have left London.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"HINDENBURG" INQUIRY

NEW YORK, May 8.

Two separate enquiries into "Hindenburg" disaster opened today by the Navy Department and the Department of Commerce. Both enquiries will begin public sessions on Monday. Only sixteen dead hitherto are identified.—Reuter.

HYDARI FOR BOMBAY

SIMLA, May 8.

Mr. M. S. A. Hydari Secretary, Education Department Government of India, left Simla to-day on a day's visit to Bombay in connection with Zanzibar question. He will return to Simla on May 12.—A.P.

30 Dead & Missing In "Hindenburg' Disaster

Captain Lehmann Passes Away

NEW YORK, May 7.

The latest casualties in the "Hindenburg" disaster are 30, dead and missing. There are 68 survivors.

Captain Pruss, commander of the airship is reported to be in a critical condition.

The condition of Captain Lehmann, who was acting in advisory capacity, is in a serious condition.

—Reuter.

"HINDENBURG" DISASTER REACTION

Bill To Permit Export Of Helium

NEW YORK, May 7.

Deeply shocked by the "Hindenburg" disaster the Senate Military Affairs Committee has approved a Bill to liberalise the commercial sale and export of helium, whereof United States has a monopoly.

The Bill would permit the export of quantities of helium that "are not of military importance."

Whether this will allow sale of sufficient helium for operating the Zeppelins is not clear.

IGNITION OF HYDROGEN CAUSE OF FIRE

LAKEHURST, May 8.

Another member of the crew of "Hindenberg has died. The official deathroll is now thirtythree.

The wreckage of the airship has been impounded by the Department of Commerce for investigation, the resuts of which will be known on Monday at the public hearings of the Board of Inquiry.

The German Embassy airattache after a personal investigation telephoned to the Embassy a report excluding the possibility of sabotage by an incendiary bullet.

The ignition of the hydrogen which was allowed to escape as the airship descended is generally considered as the most likely cause of the fire but whether the gas was ignited by spark of static electricity lightning or an engine backfire may never be known.

The German Embassy has been invited to send a representative to act as observer at the inquiry.—Reuter.

Successor To "Hindenburg"

Safe Air Service Between Germany And America

BERLIN, May 8.

Goering has issued a proclamation to all German airmen stating that he will order as speedily as possible the completion of the new airship now being constructed at the Friedrichshafen which will succeed the "Hindenburg" as soon as possible.

The proclamation adds "now more than ever we shall set to work to establish an air service between Germany and the United States forever and without danger, utilising our recent experiences".

CAPT. LEHMANN DEAD

LAKEWOOD (New Jersey), May 8.

Capt. Lehmann who was aboard the "Hindenburg" died in Hospital —Reuter.

King's Message To Hitler

BERLIN, May 7.

King George has sent a telegram to Herr Hitler stating that he has been deeply shocked at the news of the "Hindenburg" disaster and expressing sincere condolences at the tragic event.

"HINDENBURG" DEATH-ROLL

NEW YORK, May 8.

The "Hindenburg" deathroll is now 35 in consequence of the death of a woman passenger and the Chief Wireless Operator.—Reuter.

Basque Ring Proves Impregnable

Despite Rebels Shower Of Bombs And Moorish Fire

BILBAO: May 7.

The Insurgents continued to attack Mount Sollube with the object of breaking the Basque ring round Bermeo, while 'planes continually bombed positions on the mountain, dropping a hundred incendiary bombs, which set fire on pine woods, but did not weaken the Basque resistance.

The Moors attacked the Basque right wing.

It is believed that this is the first time that the Moors set their foot on any Basque province, except the South Navarre in the whole of the history of Spain.

Moors were impeded by the Gorseclad slopes, which enabled the Basque Troops to remain in cover and open fire point-blank.

RENOUNCE BOMBING FROM AIR

LONDON, May 7.

A communique issued at the close of a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Non-Intervention Committee states that Lord Plymouth, on behalf of the British Government, appealed to both the parties in Spain to renounce entirely the use of bombing from air.

All representatives agreed to submit the proposal to their respective Governments for immediate instructions.

SPAIN WEEK AT LAHORE

LAHORE, May 8.

The Spain Committee of the Lahore Students' Union at a meeting decided to organise a "Spain Week" from 16th May to 24th May. The object of the Spain Week will be to focuss the attention of students on the grim struggle that has been going on in Spain between the forces of reaction and progress.

It was also suggested to issue a comprehensive pamphlet dealing with the different aspects of the Spanish struggle. A series of lectures on the Civil War in Spain are also being arranged. On the concluding day of the Spain Week, a mass meeting of the students will be held to protest against the wholesale murder of civilians in Spain.—United Press.

News items concerning the Duke of Windsor in the British Press are being carefully watched by himself and his advisers. Irresponsible statement which give real offence may be followed by legal action.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON VILLAGERS

One Killed And Several Injured In Kalikapur

MADARIPUR, May 8.

One was killed and several injured at Kalikapur, four miles from here, when the Police opened fire to quell a riot.

The Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Madaripur, was returning from patrol duty, when he came upon two village factions engaged in a quarrel. He intervened, but the fracas, despite his efforts, took a serious turn.

The Sub-Inspector then opened fire, as a result of which one was killed and several persons were wounded.

The Sub-Divisional officer, with a body of police, hurried to the spot, on being informed of the situation.—A. P.

"COMPOSE YOUR DIFFERENCES"

Conciliation Board For Panipat

PANIPAT, May 8.

A meeting of leading Hindus and Moslems held here, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, decided to set up a conciliation board. The members of which are to be nominated by both communities, to restore communal harmony and solve Hindu-Muslim disputes"

The Deputy Commissioner appealed to the Hindus and the Muslims to compose their differences and practise large-hearted religious toleration and self-help. —A. P.

Sabotage Idea Discarded

Dr. Eckener Say It May Be Due To Electrical Influences

BERLIN, May 8.

Dr. Eckener declared that while the question of possible sabotage of "Hindenburg" must be investigated, in view of reports received and the excellent organisation of American Government and Navy, there seemed now to remain only the slightest probability of it.

The possibility was more likely that electrical influences caused by weather played a part in the disaster.—Reuter.

NEW G. O. C. FOR NORTHERN COMMAND

LONDON, May 7.

General Sir William Bartholomew has been appointed G. O. C. Northern Comamnd in succession to Sir Alexander Wardrop.—Reuter.

NO MENTION OF HOURS QUESTION

Transport Broad And Busmen's Demands

LONDON, May 8.

London Transport Board issued a statement to-night with regard to bus strike in which they state that, having examined the Court of Inquiry's interim report, they are prepared to discuss certain matters with the Trade Unions.

These matters relate to speeding up of services, too frequent alteration of schedules, irregularity of meal times, inadequacy of standing times, facilities of terminals and duty schedules which are deemed too onerous.

It may be noted, no mention is made of the demand for reduction of hours. The Board are willing to refer the matters mentioned to the Court of Inquiry or some other body if direct agreement could not be reached.

Transport Union's Executive is meeting at 10 p.m.—Reuter.

CHIEF SCOUT LIBELS INDIA

But Boosts Achievements Of Movement

LONDON, April 30.

"India to-day suffers from three main handicaps as a nation—lack of character, a lack of health and lack of unity", declared the Chief Scount, Lord Baden-Powell, addressing journalists whom he invited to a luncheon, at which he explained the latest developments in the Boy Scout movement.

"One of my chief difficulties in India", he added, "was that there was no hindustani word for honour" so we had to make up a sentence for it.

"Scout training, however, aim at producing qualities which India now lacked and the movement has already made much remarkable progress there I think things promise exceedingly well."

One point in scout training which "particularly appealed" to Indian scouts was service to others. He instanced how this was increasing evidence in India, and explained now scouts helped to regulate crowds at fairs and festivals and how they coped with accidents, and saved lives during cholera outbreaks. He alluded to the scouts 'wonderful show' during the Quetta earthquake and praised their active share in village uplift work

As regards Girl Guides, Lord Baden-Powell pointed out that such an innovation in India except as it affected Europeans and Anglo-Indians, was pooh-poohed very few years ago, but young Indian women were now breaking down the traditional conventions which had hitherto kept them in the background. He saw "very hopeful visions of the future" Reuter.

Two Lakh Foreigners For Coronation

Tourists Expected To Spend 25 Million Sterling

LONDON, May 8.

Scenes not witnessed in England since war time will attend the arrival in London to-morrow of 30,000 officers and men in special trains and by ordinary services to participate in the Coronation.

Troop trains will run from as far West as Plymouth while 400 officers and men are travelling from Inverness and nearly 300 from Belfast.

Three thousand sailors and marines are also journeying in seven special trains from Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport. Sunday and Monday will see the arrival of further envoys and deputations from overseas.

Meanwhile those fortunate to arrive in England earlier are spending a busy and interesting time.

Service representatives from the Dominions visited Kenley aerodrome where they witnessed a display by R. A. F. pilots. The Party was comprised of 120 visitors from India, Canada, Australia and South Africa.

As a car proceeded slowly through the streets of Battersea yesterday people stopped and looked, and cried "It's Queen Mary". Quickly cheering crowds followed the car and Queen Mary smiled and waved as she admired the gaily decorated streets.

Approximately a million people will pay over a million sterling on the six mile route to see the Coronation Procession according to an estimate given in the weekly "Economist"

Of these 200,000 will be tourists from the Empire and foreign countries, including 80,000 from the Empire and 100,000 from the Continent, while half a million will come from the provinces.

It is estimated that the tourists will spend 25 millions sterling during their stay in England of which the Empire visitors' share will be 21 millions.—Reuter.

MOTOR MAGNATE MAKES CORONATION GIFT

£1,00,000 Given For Agricultural Schools In Dominions

LONDON, May 8.

Sir John Siddeley, Motor Magnate, has given 1,00,000 sterling as Coronation gift to the Fairbridge Farm Schools Society, whose schools in the Dominions train emigrant children in agriculture.

The Executive Committee of the Society states that the money is given in the hope that it will benefit Great Britain and the Dominions and enable the Society to make the year of Coronation as beginning of a further opportunity for service to the Empire.

It is announced that Mr. Lumley has resigned he Chairmanship of the Society on his appointment as Governor of Bombay and Mr. C.J. Hambro has been elected in his place.

Sir John Siddeley becomes Vice-Chairman.—Reuter.

CORONATION LEVY FROM AMALNER WORKERS

AMALNER, May 7.

The authorities of the Pratap Mills at Amalner are showing an extra loyalty to the Crown by enforcing a compulsory contribution from the workers for the purposes of the Coronation. These methods of obtaining favouritism at the hands of Government through the instrumentality of workers is to be highly deprecated. This sort of move on their part was utterly uncalled for and the authorities by bringing pressure on the poor man's already scanty earnings are doing injustice, to the workers.

In addition to his poor lot if he tries to resist this attempt in an organised manner the victimisation and terror reign supreme. It is high time they learn by experience.

NO PERSONAL GIFTS FOR CORONATION

What King-Emperor Expects From Indian People

SIMLA, May 8.

The "United Press" understands from reliable sources that it is His Majesty the King-Emperors desire that presents or addresses should not be offered to His Majesty by individuals or public bodies in India on the occasion of the ensuing coronation.

His Majesty, it is further learnt, does not wish that any personal gifts should be offered to him on this occasion and that if his people in India manifest the desire to commemorate this occasion with gifts of any sort, His Majesty would prefer that the exercise of their generosity should take a charitable form.

It is ascertained however that in view of the number of appeals that have been issued in India during last five years in connection with Quetta and Bihar Earthquakes, the Jubilee and King George the Fifth Memorials, there is no intention of initiating any scheme to raise funds for charitable purpose in commemoration.—United Press.

CORONATION GIFTS

LONDON, May 5.

Messrs. A. Wander Ltd., the manufacturers of 'Ovaltine' are commemorating the Coronation in a most practical way by presenting an additional week's wages to all their employees in the 'Ovaltine' Factory, Head Office and in the branches all over the Empire.

Large parties of Coronation visitors who are daily visiting the 'Ovaltine' Factory and the extensive farms, show great interest in the renowned herd of Jersey cows which supply the rich cream used in the production of 'Ovaltine' and are also greatly impressed by the modern scientific, hygenic, and healthful conditions under which the world's most popular food beverage is produced.

COMMUNISTS CHEER BLUM

PARIS, May 7.

Replying to critics in the Chamber M. Blum announced that if necessary the Government would ask for further legislation to overcome the difficulties in the application of industrial arbitration.

M. Blum made a solemn appeal to workers for discipline which was greeted with cheers ranging from Communists to the centre.

It is generally agreed that M. Blum scored a Parliamentary success.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mass Satyagraha On Coronation Day?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA CITY: May 8.

The local police authorities seemed to-day to have decided not to allow the intending Satyagrahis access to the Temple-bell.

Two Policemen were posted directly in front of the Maruti Idol at the Temple gate, and they did not allow the people to ring the bell. This Police device was responsible for keeping the number of Satyagrahis down from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. Among the Satyagrahis were:—Mr. Nubhonde, a local Pleader and a Municipal Councillor, along with two other members of the local Bar. Mr. Vishwasrao Daware stated that he had complained to the District Magistrate about the Police not allowing the Satyagrahis to ring the Temple bell, which turned back over two score of intending Satyagrahis, whereupon the District Magistrate is stated to have instructed the Police officials on duty at the spot not to do that.

The local Congress circles are perturbed over yesterday's incidents and, it is rumoured, they may offer mass Satyagraha on the Coronation Day, in case the Magistrate's order is not suitably modified in the meanwhile, or efforts at compromise are not fructifying.

76 ARRESTS ON SATURDAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 8.

To-day's total arrests in connection with the Sonya Maruti Satyagraha till 9 p.m. number 76. In the evening there was a rush and over 50 offered Satyagraha after 5 p.m. The tension persists.

Women Offer Satyagraha But Not Arrested

POONA, May 8.

Although the situation to-day is not as tense as yesterday, sixty persons were arrested to-day by 8 p.m. in connection with Sonya Maruti Temple Satyagraha.

A message received from Amraoti says a batch of volunteers led by a Hindu Sabha leader, is proceeding to Poona to participate in the Satyagraha. A small batch of volunteers has already arrived from Bombay.

A Harijan leader of Satara has written offering help and Harijan volunteers for the Satyagraha.

It is reported that half a dozen women worshippers scund-

(Continued on page 34)

Windsor's Threat Of Libel Action Tells

LONDON, April 27.
(By Air Mail)

The United Press Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The threat of a libel action by the Solicitors of the Duke of Windsor against the Author, Printer and Publisher of "Coronation Commentary" has set the Lobby busy with rumours. It has certainly upset the Government Legal Experts, because they are bound to be drawn into it, if the case matures.

It is definitely believed that pressure will be put through usual diplomatic channels for the publishers to climb down.

As a result of this action, it is now believed, that the Government will keep an eye on any such occurrence in future. In other words, the position of the Duke of Windsor will be as protected as that of any other Royal Duke.—United Press.

American Theatres To Be Picketed

Hollywood's Brightest Stars To Stage Sympathetic Walk-Out

HOLLYWOOD, May 8.

Picketing of cinemas in large cities throughout America will begin on Monday, announcing Mr. Charles Lessing, leader of 6,000 film studio strikers.

In excuse for the picketing he claims that the studios are unfair to organised labour. and adds that over a million men and women recruited by the Committee of Industrial Organisation and other sympathetic organisation will participate in the picketing.

A hundred of the brightest stars in Hollywood with salaries aggregating 50,000 pounds a week are stated to have informed the studios that they favour an immediate "walk-out" in sympathy with the strikers.—Reuter.

Viceroy Cancels Garden Party

SIMLA, May 8.

Owing to inclement weather, the Viceroy has cancelled the garden party which was to have been held this afternoon at the Viceregal lodge.—A.P.

SHIP ON FIRE

LOURENCO MARQUES, May 7.

Fire again broke out in "Clan Macwhirter."

The vessel was beached at Xefinais-land.

Number two hold flooded in effort to extinguish the outbreak.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO INTERVIEW EDEN

Closer Contact With Western Powers Expected

VIENNA, May 7.

The Foreign Minister Dr. Schmidt will interview Mr. Eden in London next week according to a communique which also announces that Dr. Schmidt will visit Paris after the Coronation.

Concrete negotiations are not intended but Austrian political circles attach great importance to the meetings which are regarded as the first outward expression of the trend of Austrian policy towards closer contact with Western Powers.—Reuter.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS FEDERATION

(By J. C. MAITRA).

"Lawn Tennis and Badminton", the official organ of the British L.T.A., has published the minutes and some interesting notes thereon by an Onlooker of the proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation which was held at Paris on 19th March last. India was represented at the Federation—apparently by Col. B. O. Roe, India's permanent representative in England. Our Lawn Tennis Rulers seasoned as they are by the traditions of the British bureaucracy in India, do not feel themselves humiliated at an Englishman representing India at an International Conference! I have referred to this tragic position before, but nobody seems to be anxious to end it.

MATCHES AGAINST 'PROS'

It appeared from the report of the Committee of management that "they spend most of their time in refusing to give leave to National Associations to arrange matches between Amateurs and professionals. India, having had its application refused on several occasions, asked for an explanation as to why leave had been granted to Uruguay. India was informed that this was due to the fact that the geographical situation of the two countries was very different and that whilst India received many visits from foreign amateurs Uruguay did not receive such visits and consequently their players never had an opportunity of meeting first class foreign amateurs.

EXCEPTIONS

Leave was given this year to the Chilean Association to organise one series of matches only between Chilean amateurs and two Chilean professionals, but permission was refused to the Argentine for the organisation of matches between their amateurs and the same Chilean professionals for reasons similar to those given to India.

"You may ask," writes Onlooker, "Why it is necessary to do this in public and the reply is that professionals have to be paid, the exchequers will not stand the strain and the public is invited to view the spectacle and pay."

AN INGENUOUS PLAN

As there is no objection to an amateur playing a professional in private, the French and the Japanese have found an easy means of avoiding this silly ban. And this might be easily followed in India when a professional visits this country next time. During the recent visit of W. T. Tilden and H. E. Vines to Japan, Miss Jane Sharp, formerly ranked in America's first ten, and now a professional, played a series of seven matches against the leading Japanese woman-player, Miss Sanae Okada. Miss Sharp won four of the seven contests most of which were closely fought three-setters. It is stated in "Tennis et Golf" that the Japanese officials "regularised" these meetings between amateur and professional in public by means of an original plan.

Following a match between Tilden and Vines an announcement was made to the public that a "private" match would then take place. The gates were closed, the Umpire left the chair and remained standing by the net without calling the score; the line-judges left the court, and the match proceeded as a friendly knock-up before 10,000 spectators, thus following the lead of France, Cochet having played a member of the French Davis Cup team under similar conditions during the progress of a Davis Cup tie in Paris last year."

"EIGHT WEEKS" RULE

The report of the Committee on Amateurism dealt chiefly with the progress of the "Eight Weeks" Rule. This was passed two years ago. It limits the period during which players may receive expenses to tournaments, but as the Committee remark, it is difficult to form an estimate of the progress made in applying it because out of forty or more nations circularised only a baker's dozen replied. Effective control exists in a few countries but the Committee note with regret that there is slackness in some cases and undue optimism in others. On the whole the feeling is that the rule is a more or less satisfactory deterrent.

TRAFFIC IN PRIZE ORDERS.

The traffic in prize orders is again the subject of some stern remarks by the Committee. Enforcement of the new rule, taken bodily out of the British regulations, may do something, but the needy pseudo-amateur will continue to barter prize for cash. The only way to cope with the situation is to reduce the value of prizes to a very small figure indeed, and it is to be hoped that some governing body will think of introducing the appropriate legislation in the near future. Why not limit the value of the first prizes to £1, asks Onlooker.

Jean Borotra pleaded for elasticity of the new rule. He thought that it might be permissible for a young player, not too well-blessed with the world's goods, to use the proceeds in payment or at any rate part of his annual subscription to a lawn tennis club. This idea was not received with any enthusiasm, and the British delegates criticised it with some warmth, saying that the Lawn Tennis Association had always disapproved of vouchers being so used, and urged that the Federation should aim at international uniformity in the matter. The meeting agreed that the point was worthy of further consideration by the Committee of Management to whom Great Britain would send particulars of their rulings.

AMATEUR DEFINITION

A motion was proposed by the representative of Australia to add to Rule 22 (a) the following words:—

"But in the case of disqualification in any other branch of sport, such disqualification as far as lawn tennis is concerned is to be subject to the approval of his National Lawn Tennis Association

The representative of Australia said that whilst the game of lawn tennis was highly organised, there was a great lack of uniformity in the standard of amateurism in other sports, particularly in Australia, which sometimes gave rise to positions of great difficulty. It seemed necessary that National L.T.A.s should have some discretion which would enable them to avoid unfairness, but the L.T.A. of Australia appreciated that the issues involved were so important that full investigation was essential.

It was decided to refer the whole question to the Committee on Amateurism for investigation and report at the next annual meeting.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WOMEN

With regard to the application by Australia for official recognition of an International Team Championship for women, Mr. Youdale sprang something of a surprise on the meeting by saying that Australia did not propose to pursue the matter at that meeting because it would be idle to do so without an interpretation of Rule 19, which states that the Davis Cup Competition is the only International Team Championship for Amateurs recognised by the Federation. He asked whether this meant that no other team competition would be considered. He was informed that Rule 19 or any other rule of the Federation could be modified provided that proper notice was given and the requisite majority obtained.

STRONG OPPOSITION

It is, perhaps, unnecessary at this juncture, remarks Onlooker, to hazard a guess at the reasons underlying Mr. Youdale's tactics, but it may be doubted whether such a proposal will receive any considerable measure of support if and when a definite motion is submitted to the Federation for the amendment of Rule 19, and it is not doubtful that there will be strong opposition. The Davis Cup Competition imposes an almost intolerable strain upon the players and a team which has a first class chance of winning in any year may fall by the way on account of the great fatigue which is the inevitable concomitant of playing through the many ranks caused not only by actual play but also by the excessive amount of travelling. It is to be presumed that women would be even more affected, and further, the probable paucity of gate receipts would involve a drain upon the exchequers of competing nations which most of them would find impossible to afford. There are too many competitions and championships as it is.

THE FOOT-FAULT RULE

The everlasting controversy on the foot-fault rule again came to the fore. T. B. Barker presented the Committee's Report which in brief amounted to a recommendation that no alteration should be made. Every suggestion made had been turned down and, in the phrase beloved of politicians, every avenue had been explored, without result. We all hoped that the Committee would now receive thanks and also its Conge, but Max Decugis complained that although he had been appointed to serve on the Committee last year, he had not received any request to attend a meeting, and if he had been called he would have had lots of new suggestions to make.

At this, it was decided to reappoint the Committee with instructions to consider the matter again and to report at the next meeting.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have referred to almost all the points of importance which received the consideration of the Federation. I shall discuss them in these columns in greater detail on a future occasion.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 14, 1993
Muslim: Safar 26, 1305
Parsi: Adar 6, 1306
Higtide: 10-58 22-51
Lowtide: 4-17 16-52
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 8m

Monday, May 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.

Tuesday, May 11.

Third M. B. B. S. Examination Results, 1 p.m.

Wednesday, May 12.

Coronation of King George VI: Public Holiday, Banks closed.

Thursday, May 13.

Public Holiday in honour of Coronation: Banks closed.

THE MULOCK LIBRARY, THANA

A general body meeting of the members of Mulock Library, Thana, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

ALL-INDIA RADIO

Change in to-day's Radio Programme: Delete Talk (English): "The Face of London etc." and instead insert Talk (English): "Glamis Castle" By F. G. Russell.

9-15 p.m. Onwards, as published in the "Indian Listener."

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public class at Madhav Baug Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.) on Upanishads.

HINDU FOUNDLING HOME, MATUNGA

The first anniversary celebrations of the Foundling Home will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the premises of the Home, near King's Circle, Matunga, under the presidentship of Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. Y. K. Pradhan, Editor 'Jotirmala' will deliver a lecture on "The Elements necessary to the study of Commercial Astrology" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday)

BOMBAY MUTTON DEALERS' UNION

To-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. there will be a general meeting of the Bombay Mutton Dealers' and all other workers in the trade, in the hall of the Mussid at Bandra, when the notices served by the Municipality on some of the Stall-Holders will be brought up for discussion.

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Chancellor of Mirth

GORDON HARKER

In The British Musical Comedy

"MILLIONS"

(Released by RKO-RADIO)

Laugh Your Way to WEALTH!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"3 Smart Girls" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Pagliacci" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Keep Your Seats Please" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Hawk". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Jagat Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Begunah". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Crown and Glory" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Millions" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m
WEST END—"Dolls of Clay" Daily at usual time.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the president will be 'At Home' to the members of the Bombay Medical Union and their wives and to the members of the Legislatures for the City of Bombay and Suburbs and the Leaders of Parties in Legislatures at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh the guest of Honour will speak on "Present-day Medical problems and the duties of the Legislatures towards them."

PUBLIC MEETING AT THANA

A public meeting of the Literary minded persons, the 3rd of the series being held under the auspices of several literary institutions, will be held under the presidentship of Sir Govindrao Pradhan, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the hall of 'The Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Thana. Mr. P. R. Lele, Mr. R. S. Bhagwat and others will speak

BAHUJAN-VIHAR, BUDDHA MANDIR.

Sjt. Changdeo B. Khairmoday, will give a talk in Marathi on "Religion and Sectarianism" to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m.

TAMIL DRAMA RAJA BHAKTI.

Sri Ranjani Sabha will stage Raja Bhakti to-day (Sunday), at 4-25 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The drama includes an interesting dance item.

SREE GEETHA DISCOURSES.

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Sree Ubha Ve. Vidwan N. Sreenivasacharya Swamin, will give the 3rd discourse on Srimat Bhagavad Geetha at the Samaj Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

"G" WARD, D. C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward D. C. C. will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. in the Committee's office to transact the business undisposed of at the last monthly meeting.

PARSI CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the annual Ader Festival gathering will be held at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a special Condolence Resolution will be moved for the demise of the late Dr. D. N. Patel, the well-known Parsi Kirtenkar. Mr. J. B Vatcha will speak on the Life-work of the late Mr. Patel and Ervad F. A. Bode will deliver a sermon on "Man's Place in Nature according to Zoroastrianism."

"INDIAN INTERESTS SACRIFICED"

Bombay Sugar Merchants' Protest To Govt. Of India

The President of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association, has sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member, Government of India, Simla:

"The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay strongly protests against agreement reached at the International Sugar Conference in London to the effect that India should prohibit export of her sugar to overseas. The said decision is not only unjust and unfair but is arbitrary and Indian interests are sacrificed in interest of colonies."

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY FREE CORONATION NUMBER

We have received a copy of the Illustrated Coronation Supplement which will be given free with to-day's issue of the "Illustrated Weekly of India." The Supplement contains 104 pages of articles regarding the royal family the forthcoming Coronation of King George VI and the Coronation of the late King George V. The Supplement contains a number of illustrations.

BHULESHVAR CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Managing Council, and Volunteer Committee of the Bhuleshvar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 and 9 a.m. (S. T.), respectively at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

COMMON-ROLL LEAGUE.

A public meeting under the auspices of "Common-Roll League" (Bombay) will be held at "Bohra Brotherhood Hall", Wassiamal Building, Masjid Bunder Road, leading to the station to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Y. J. Meherally will speak on "Communal-Electorates."

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Ambulance Workers' League a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. in the Mahabir Building, 3rd Floor, Homji Street, Fort, by Dr. U. S. Rao, on "First Aid" in Haemorrhage, Suffocation, Collapse and method of artificial respiration.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office, Parel, Poibavdi.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON SUN.

Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez, Parsi amateur astronomer, will deliver, in English, his eleventh lecture of the series of "The Wonders of Astronomy" subject:—"The Sun" (Part III) with film-slides demonstration on Saturday, May 15th at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. All ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited. No Fees. No Collections

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

The Government of India have declared the 12th May, 1937, as a Public Holiday in honour of Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor.

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday.

RESERVE BANK CENTRAL BOARD

Satya Paul Virmani Nominated

Mr. Satya Paul Virmani, Millowner, Amritsar, and President, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Delhi Area, has been nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council to the Central Board, Reserve Bank of India, to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Sunder Singh Majithia.

New Director Of Reserve Bank Central Board

MADRAS, May 8.

It is reliably understood that Mr. C. R. Srinivasan President, Madras Board of the Reserve Bank of India, has been nominated by Government of India as a Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir M. Ramachandra Rao.—United Press.

Apollo Street Fire

Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Company, Solicitors, write on behalf of Mr. S. R. Naterwalla, proprietor of Pickfair Pictures Corporation:—

Our clients attention has been drawn to the report of the fire which took place on the 6th instant in the premises situated at Apollo Street, Fort. In the said premises our clients office was situated.

In the report of the fire as published in the issue of your paper of yesterday it is reported as under:—

"The Police believe that fire started as a result of spontaneous combustion of some inflamable material, in the office of the Pickfair Pictures Corporation, a film company. This Corporation is housed in a room on the first floor of the building, also occupied by the Hotel, Arya Bhuvan".

Our client does not know the reasons for the belief alleged to have been entertained by the Police that the fire started as the result of spontaneous combustion of some inflamable material in our clients office.

Our client has made inquiries of his employees who were attending to the work in the office at the time when the fire broke out and our client says that there is no truth in the report published by you that the fire started in his office.

CAPITOL

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

William Gargan
Binnie Barnes
in
"BREEZING HOME"

Romance and Racehorses!
Heartbeats and Hoofbeats!
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EDDIE CANTOR'S SINGING SENSATION
Deanna Durbin
in
"3 SMART GIRLS"

B.Sc. EXAMINATION RESULTS

R. J. NERURKAR AND R. S. KHOT AWARDED PRAGJI MOOLJI AND SARDAR BHIMRAO AKBARNAWIS SCHOLARSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Registrar of the Bombay University has released for publication to-day results of the B. Sc. Examination, held in March and April, 1937.

SCHOLARSHIPS:

The Scholarships have been awarded as under:——

The PRAGJI THACKERSEY MOOLJI Science Scholarship to No. 164 (Ramkrishna Janardan Nerurkar).

The Sardar BHIMRAO RAMRAO AKBARNAWIS Science Scholarship to No. 688 (Raghunath Shamrao Khot).

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION:—Nos. 157, 164, 662.

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 23, 27, 45, 79, 111, 142, 211, 243, 247, 300 630, 688, 698, 811, 830, 933, 908, 918.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 11 14, 17, 19, 24, 25, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 60, 64, 65, 68, 71, 76, 80, 82, 83, 88, 89, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 103, 108, 109, 112, 114, 115, 116, 120, 122, 127, 128, 130, 132, 133, 135, 137, 140, 144, 154, 162, 190, 191, 196, 197, 204, 205, 207, 208, 218, 220, 221, 223, 229, 232, 236, 244, 246, 250, 258, 264, 274, 278, 279, 281, 283, 285, 290, 296, 301, 303, 305, 306, 307, 570, 576, 577, 579, 583, 585, 589, 591, 593, 598, 600, 601, 610, 611, 612, 613, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 629, 632, 650, 653, 656, 660, 666, 694, 696, 810, 812, 813, 814, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 829, 831, 832, 834, 902, 905, 906, 909, 915, 916, 919, 920, 921, 923, 924, 927, 954.

PASS:—Nos. 2, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 49, 53, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 74, 75, 77, 81, 85, 86, 93, 95, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 113, 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 131, 138, 141, 143, 145, 146, 160, 163, 173, 176, 177, 184, 185, 187, 189, 192, 198, 202, 203, 206, 210, 212, 214, 217, 222, 224, 225, 228, 230, 231, 234, 235, 237, 239, 240, 245, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 259, 260, 262, 263, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 275, 280, 282, 284, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 299, 302, 309, 311, 560, 568, 572, 573, 574, 575, 578, 580, 581, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 596, 597, 602, 605, 608, 609, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 620, 628, 631, 633, 637, 639, 641, 642, 643, 646, 654, 655, 657, 658, 659, 665, 667, 679, 681, 682, 684, 685, 686, 687, 692, 693, 695, 697, 699, 700, 701, 703, 704, 706, 809, 815, 821, 822, 835, 836, 837, 840, 842, 844, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 874, 890, 891, 892, 893, 903, 907, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 917, 922, 926, 928, 931, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 939, 940, 947, 957.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

182, 286, 304, 312, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 329, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 343, 344, 346, 348, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 388, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 407, 408, 409, 412, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, 424, 425, 426, 428, 429, 430, 431, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 480, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 494, 495, 496, 497, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 511, 514, 515, 518, 519, 520, 521, 524, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 561, 567, 636, 707, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 717, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 728, 731, 732, 735, 736, 741, 742, 743, 744, 746, 748, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 764, 766, 767, 769, 770, 771, 774 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 869, 870, 872, 873, 876, 877, 878, 879 880, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 945, 963, 964, 965, 966, 968, 972, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 985, 987, 990, 991, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007.

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U. P. Muslim League To Establish Mass Contact

Prepared To Co-operate With Congress On Constructive Programme

LUCKNOW: May 8.

After prolonged discussions the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board passed the following resolution at about mid-night.

"This meeting is of the opinion that the Muslim League Party in the Legislature cannot and should not join the Congress in its policy and programme of wrecking the Constitution, but that co-operation and coalition with the Congress or any other Party on the basis of work in the Legislature upon a programme that may be agreed in conformity with the programme of the Board should be explored, provided the Communal Award and separate representation in local self-governing bodies be allowed to stand till an agreed settlement is arrived at between the communities concerned on an All-India basis."

The Board placed on record its complete confidence in the policy initiated and pursued by Mr. Jinnah and assured him of its loyal and unqualified support.

The Board is further discussing the mass contact question and has appointed a Committee of 25 members for this purpose, and it is desired that within next three months 25 per cent of adult men's population should be enlisted as League members.—A.P.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN LAWS FOR TRIBAL AREA

SIMLA, May 7.

The following announcements have been in the Gazette of India.

Office Of the Military Secretary

His Excellency has appointed Lt. Col. Abdul Ghuffar Khan Commandant of the Junagadh Lancers as Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Legislative Department

Honorary Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpatsingh has been nominated a member of the Assembly. The constituencies of Nagpur Division and the Central Provinces Hindi division have been called upon to elect to the Assembly successors of Dr. N. B. Khare and G. S. Gupta.

By June 30. Similarly the constituencies of Tirhut Division (Moslem) Gaya cum Monghyr Bihar and Orissa Land-holders and Patna cum Shahabad will elect to the Legislative Assembly successors of Maulvi Badrul Hussan. Srikrishna Sinha Raja Harihar Prasad Narainsingh and Anugarh Singh by June 19.

External Affairs

The Governor-General has extended to the Baluchistan tribal areas of Kohlu Tahsil, Loralai District, Zhob District and Dalbandin Tahsil in Chagai District all enactments except the Indian Naturalisation and all notifications rules and orders bye-laws in force in British Baluchistan.

Finance Department: Central Revenues

M. E. Reheman, Assistant Collector, Bombay officiates as Collector of Customs vice N. R. Pillai placed on special duty. Rules have been published with a view to eliciting opinion by June 28 in respect of the proposal to tax the income of wife, minor child and association of individual.

Military Finance

Mr. H. F. Playne, Collector, Military Accounts, Eastern Command has been granted leave for four and a half month.

Home Department

Resolutions have been gazetted amending the High Court Judges (India) Rules, under the amendment a judge of any other High Court will be entitled to the pension that would have earned otherwise than Chief Justice had he remained in other High Court provided this pension is greater than that that calculated according to the table for the Nagpur High Court. Another resolution enables non-Civilian judges to subscribe to the General Provident superior Civil Service Fund without in any way depriving Civilian judges of their right to derive benefits from that fund on less favourable terms.

Commerce Department

Engineer Commander J. E. Moloney officiates as Chief Surveyor, Government of India vice Engineer Captain J. S. Page granted leave for six months. Department of Education, Health and Lands: J. W. Nicholson Officiates as Conservator of Forests, Orissa.

Defence Department

Majors W P. Maclaughlin and D. Chandler become Lt. Colonels. Captain T. H. Geake B. T. Major, P. H. Denyer and C E T Newman become Majors.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, Governor of Assam and Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of Bihar have been appointed Hony. Colonels of Burma Valley Light Horse, Assam Valley Light Horse and Chota Nagpur Regt. respectively. Cantonment executive officers rules have been gazetted.

The Railway Department

S. Simpson, Chief Electrical Engineer N.W.R. has been nominated a member of the Central Electricity Board. Mr. Imgoldby Director of Mechanical Engineering, Railway Board has been nominated member of the Central Boilers Board.

Department Of Industries And Labour

Mr. A. L. Seksena officiates as Administrative Officer. Central P. W. D. vice E. H. Brandon granted leave.—A. P.

FRONTIER POLICY PROVES USELESS

British Military Revise Views On Bombing

The complete ineffectiveness of air-bombing tactics on the North-West Frontier, necessitating a large expeditionary force, has caused the military authorities to revise their views on the extent to which even the most ill-armed natives can permanently be held on check by murder from the air alone, says "Reynold's" Secret Serviceman.

Once the natives overcome their terror of the noise of high explosives and learn the simple principles of concealment from above, the air arm becomes almost useless.

It is so useless, in fact, that the British Government's attitude at Geneva on the bombing of natives is likely to be reversed. They will advocate its suppression —on humanitarian grounds.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE

Step Mother Murders Boy Out Of Revenge

SRINAGAR, May 7.

The story of how an 8-year-old boy was murdered by his step-mother and his read body cut into pieces and kept hidden in an earthen pitcher, and later the father of the boy after making the gruesome discovery committed suicide in deep anguish, has been received here from village Sorpore, 30 miles away.

It is stated the woman was of a suspicious character and had invited one day two or three young men, said to be her paramours, to a dinner, while her husband, a peon in a local State Office, was away on duty.

After the return of his father, from duty, the boy informed his father of this, who immediately reprimanded his wife and went away.

The step-mother finding a good opportunity to take vengeance on the boy, caught hold of the boy and killed him outright and disposed of the dead body in the above manner.

When the husband returned, he inquired with his wife about his son and succeeded in finding out the pitcher containing the little pieces of his son's body. Unable to bear the grief, the peon took an axe, gave blows on his own chest and died immediately after.

The police have taken the woman into custody and are making inquiries.—United Press.

BROACH BHANGI'S PLIGHT

Deputation To Wait On Gandhiji

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, May 5.

A scavenger in the employ of the Broach Municipality, is alleged to have been assaulted by the Health Officer in Municipal premises, at Broach.

Yesterday a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Broach Scavengers' Union met and passed a series of resolutions condemning the alleged action of the Health Officer in assaulting a poor worker, appealing to the President of the Municipality to set up an enquiry into the matter, drawing the attention of the public to the insulting treatment usually meted out to Bhangi workers by Municipal Officers in Broach, and requesting public-spirited citizens and the Broach Congress Committee to come to the aid of the scavengers, the most oppressed strata of society.

It will be interesting to note that Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, the recently elected Congress candidate for Broach to the Legislative Assembly, is the President of the Municipality.

The Bhangi workers are considering the proposition of sending a deputation to Gandhiji when he reaches Tithal, and seek his intervention for bettering their conditions of life, and for compelling the Municipality to implement Sjt. Thakkar's award on last year's ditpute.

STATE RLY. EARNINGS INCREASE BY 2 LAKHS

SIMLA, May 7.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period of ten days ending April 20 amounted to 275 lakhs or two lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.—A.P

RAJEN BABU LEAVES FOR MOTIHARI

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves for Motihari on May 10 to attend the Champaran District Political Conference there.—United Press.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

ANCIENT TREES HELP WEATHER PROPHETS

The ordinary man's interest in the weather does not extend beyond a few days or weeks ahead. But for scientific and agricultural purposes it is sometimes useful to have an idea of what the weather conditions will be years in advance.

In such cases, it becomes a question of general climate, rather than prophecies of each day's rain and sunshine. And the latest aid to this kind of long-distance forecast is the aged tree.

Some trees live for many hundreds of years. When they are cut across the trunk their whole lives lie open, as it were, to the naturalist who can read the meaning of the rings thus revealed. For each ring represents a year of the tree's growth.

By examining these rings closely, scientists have found that they reveal certain characteristics recurring every so often. Since the character of the rings depend on the weather, it is thus shown that certain climatic conditions recur in regular sequence.

In one case, for example, every eleventh ring in a tree's trunk was of a particular kind; and, incidentally, every 275th ring also bore resemblances. The naturalists were, therefore, able to say that in the region where this tree grew certain weather conditions would repeat themselves every eleventh year, and, also every 275th year.

If, for example, 1934 was a year of drought in that area, then the farmers and stock-keepers may be warned to expect another water shortage in 1946.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON WAZIR GANG

SIMLA, May 8.

A communique states that on May 7, the Wana Brigade returned to Wana from a reconnaissance without incident. Convoys ran to Miranshah and Dossalli without interference.

At about 2 a.m. on the morning of May 7, a gang of about 40 Wazirs cut through the barbed wire and entered the cattle supply depot at Bannu to steal goats.

They were surprised by the police, who opened fire on them The gang escaped with ten goats and are being followed up.—A.P

RAJBHOJ SEES MAHATMA

NAGPUR, May 8.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Poona Harijan leader, saw Mahatma Gandhi yesterday at Segaon and discussed with him the problems arising from the present phase of Harijan uplift movement. Mr. Rajbhoj also placed before Mahatma Gandhi his scheme to open tanneries in Maharashtra.

Mahatma Gandhi advised him to enlist the co-operation of Mr. V. L. Mehta in giving effect to it.

Dr. M. J. Santhana Krishna Pillai, Medical Superintendent, Barnard Institute of Radiology, has been selected as a delegate to represent the Indian Radiological Association, at the fifth International Congress of Radiology to be held at Chicago.

Mr. Rajbhoj further acquainted the Mahatma with details of the Sonya Maruti temple dispute at Poona.—A. P.

A PHONETIC ANTHEM

When during the Coronation celebrations the National Anthem is inevitably sung in all quarters of the British Empire there will almost certainly be many queerly pronounced versions, however anxious the singers may be to approximate to the highest standards of the King's English. As an example of the sort of thing that may occur in the less word-perfect places (peopled by "lesser breeds without the law") this version, sung in Argentina in 1930 when the Prince of Wales visited that country, may be cited:

God siev au greichas Kin:
Lon liv au novel Kin:
God siev di Kin.
Send jim victorias,
Japi and glorias,
Lon to rein over as:
God siev di Kin.
Die chas est quiifts in stor
On jim bi pliesed tu por:
God siev di Kin.
Lon mei ji defend ou lus
And ever guiv as cos
Tu siin wit jart and vois:
God siev di Kin.

This phonetic rendering, which was as near the real pronunciation as possible, was sung by thousands of Argentinian school children in the Prince's honour. They had had the general trend of the words explained to them beforehand, but of course the actual sounds they emitted meant nothing whatever to their minds.—"Manchester Guardian."

Secretariat Procedure Committee Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The report of the Secretariat Procedure Committee over which Sir Henry Wheeler presided will not see light of the day but it appears its recommendations are being slowly given effect.

For instance, in Commerce and Finance Departments of the Government of India are attached a number of junior civil service officials to have training for being appointed to responsible jobs in these departments.

It is understood the Wheeler Committee Report has been examined by a panel of secretaries to the Government of India and in pursuance of their recommendation, recruitment to the Commerce and Finance Departments will be made through selection of officers specially trained.

THE GRAND SUCCESS OF THE SEASON:
SANGEET'S THRILLING MASTERPIECE

Journey's End

or JEEWAN SWAPNA

A tale of love's triumph and freedom's victory.
A Pride Picture of India

DO SEE IT || DON'T MISS IT

Starring:
A HUSSAIN
Miss MEHTAB
MARUTIRAO
Miss SHANTIDEVI
and others

Story
Songs
Direction:—
BAI JADDANBAI

GRAND GALA OPENING ON
SATURDAY NEXT,
THE 15th MAY, '37.
at the IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

SILHOUETTE

Rupees

Rs. 2,000 prizes are offered for this easy and fascinating competition which can be easily solved by any one exercising a little intelligence and power of observation. On spending only annas eight you stand to get a handsome cash prize. Try it.

Illustrations marked 1, 2, 3, ... are parts cut out from the Silhouettes shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C,. . . . . The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the Silhouettes. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes and enter them in the Coupon against the Corresponding Silhouettes. For example "No. 13" shows a part cut out from Silhouette "K". You have therefore to insert number 13 against "K" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before 12th May; observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY.—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS.—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST.—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,..... in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 12th May, 1937. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

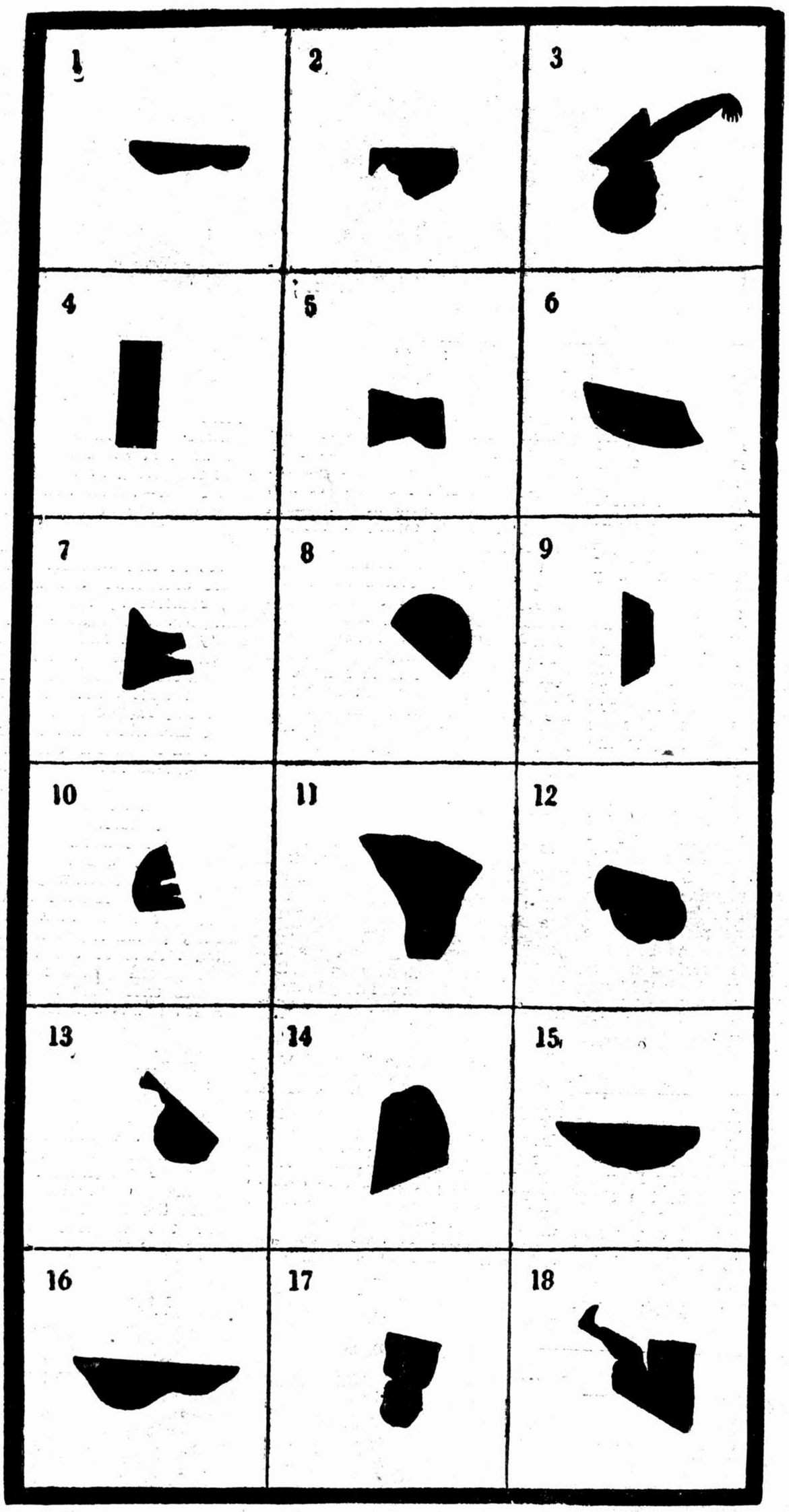
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or

COMPETITION

2,000



delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel"

ENTRY COUPON	
A	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

12th May, 1937

Around Theatre & Film Land

College Holiday" at the Pathe this week.

"Three Smart Girls" at the Capitol this week.

GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION

At The Capitol

As a special Coronation offer, the Management of the Capitol are putting up a "double feature" programme for the week commencing May 5th. The pictures will be "Three Smart Girls" and "Breezing Home". The first has already had a very successful run at the Regal. It is the picture in which the screen's latest discovery, young Deanna Durbin, makes her debut and her acting and singing are a feature of the film. The cast includes Nan Gray, Barbara Read, Charles Winniger, Ray Milland and Binnie Barnes and in addition to the splendid singing of the young star the picture is full of comedy situations.

"Breezing Home" features William Gargan, Binnie Barnes and Wendy Barrie. It deals with the drama, humour and romance found on a race course with of course the usual dirty work, and in it Barrie sings two new catchy songs. It concerns a boy who meets two girls; then they all met a horse. The movie relates the love affair of a night club singer, portrayed by Wendy Barrie, who is attracted to a horse trainer, played by William Gargan. Just when everything seems romantic as magnolia blossoming "round the door, another lady, Binnie Barnes, rich and attractive, owner of a race horse string, Begins to yearn for Bill. Then the beat of the drama raises its tempo, when a crooked bookmaker, enacted by Alan Baxter, gives Wendy a race horse. He cannot race the animal under his own name since he is a "bookie" taking bets. Wendy asks friend Bill to help her train the horse and he agrees. When the bookmaker gets in some of his fancy tatting, causing the horse to lose, Bill tosses over the job and starts training Binnie's string. The climax of the story is reached during a race at the Santa Anita track. The question of which horse wins the race, and which girl wins the trainer, provides suspense for the interesting film yearn. Milton Carruth directed the picture.

A MILLION LAUGHS

At The Regal

"Millions" one of the most amusing comedies ever to come from a British studio, is being screened at the Regal Cinema from to-day and should on no account be missed. Heading a big cast of laughter-makers is Gordon Harker, seen this time as a City financier engaged in cornering the market in cloves and at the same time furthering his social and political ambitions. Frank Pettingell is cast as the business rival of the "clove king", while Richard Hearne is seen as Gordon Harker's scapegrace son who complicates matters by losing his heart to the daughter of father's rival. Others in the cast of "Millions" include Ellen Pollock, in the role of the suitably refined secretary of the rising clove magnate, Antony Holles Ernest Sefton, Jack Hobbs, Queenie Leonard and Stuart Robertson, the popular wireless singer who has his first important screen role in this picture. Leslie Hiscot, an expert at bringing bright comedy, entertainment to the screen, directed "Millions" and has made this Herbert Wilcox Production a picture that will delight filb-geors all over the country.

BOMBAY TALKIES STUDIO

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Prem Kahani", Bombay Talkies' first non-Devika Rani picture has now entered its sixth week at the Royal Opera House, Bombay. In spite of a number of new releases during these six weeks "Prem Kahani's" popularity with the public is not on the wane and there seems to be no doubt that it will continue to attract the public of Bombay for at least another four weeks.

In the Bombay Presidency "Prem Kahani" has already been shown in Kolhapur and Bulsar as the producers were anxious to ascertain as soon as possible whether a non- Devika Rani picture could attract even small town audiences and they are highly encouraged to find that in Kolhapur "Prem Kahani" made only Rs. 15/ less than "Izzat" which starred Devika Rani and at Bulsar it is still running to packed houses and there is every indication that the result there will also not fall below any of the Devika Rani pictures. "Prem Kahani" is due to be released shortly in other provinces of India. The producers are anxiously waiting to see whether it will have the same success as it has achieved in Bombay Presidency. At the time of writing this they have received the news of "Prem Kahani's" success at Karachi. During the first four days of its run there although the picture has not reached the figures of "Achhut Kannya" it is at par with the figures of "Izzat" and "Jeevan Naiya" both of which were Devika Rani pictures.

The success of "Prem Kahani" is further proved by the large number of fan letters which Ashok Kumar, M. Nazir, Maya Devi, Vimala Devi, Sunita Devi and Mumtaz are daily receiving though the picture has so far been released only at a few stations. "Prem Kahani" having now become a proved success one hopes the Bombay Talkies' studio will not hesitate to bring out more non-Devika Rani pictures giving opportunity to the artistes who have contributed to the success of the experiment in "Prem Kahani."

"PREM KAHANI" CONTEST

The much talked of "Prem Kahani Contest" has now been closed and the work of scrutinising the entries completed by the studio staff. The result—which was awaited as keenly by the producers as by the fans—shows how uniformly well the artistes have acquitted themselves in this picture. In all the three categories, the winners and the runners up have but a short margin between them. It was in many ways a neck to neck race. Maya Devi tops the list of successful female artistes with Vimala Devi a close second and Sunita Devi not far behind. Among the mere males, Ashok Kumar having been excluded for the purpose of this contest, Mohamed Nazir, (who plays Chandrakant) leads with the veteran Kamta Prasad and the popular dancer, Mumtaz following on his heels. Among the songs there was an even keener te, but the charming duet sung by Ashok Kumar and Maya Devi by the side of a brook ultimately polled highest. The tabulated results of the voting which were placed before the Bombay Talkies executives as soon as the counting was finished are said to have gratified them and would no doubt help them to plan their future productions with an eye to the public demand.

Gordon Harker in "Millions" at the Regal.

"Pagliacci" at the Empire this week.

About Studios And Stars

"BEGUNAH"

At Majestic Cinema

"Begunah," the 3rd Huns production is drawing packed audiences from Saturday the 24th April at Majestic Cinema. It is the so-called moralists disciplinarians of the world who are responsible for the desperate wrong doers, who, with a little sympathy, a little patience or a little consideration might very well have been useful citizens.

Kedar's role is very well woven around this theme. Kedar. the judge's own son, who once went wrong was driven out by his father. His whole career was blighted. In this over crowded world he was the loneliest man. No body lived for him, he had nobody to live for. The world called him a waster, a good for-nothing fellow, who was of no use to anybody. But Asha came into his life. In Asha he found a fellow sufferer, an outcast of a cruel society who never forgave, never understood. Curiously enough both were more or less the victims of the same family—Kedar's own family. While his father had driven him out. Asha in her turn was seduced and cruelly disowned by Anil—Kedar's younger brother. In Asha Kedar found an unexpected interest in life. He had a cause to live for, to give his all and he gave it. Asha in return found in him a champion, the knight errant, the very epito of chivalry. She had no one to look up and she had resigned to death but there was one who would save her life with his and her honour with his own.

The masterly characterisation of Kedar, so sympathetically conceived by Prin. P. K. Atre (The author of "Begunah") has received more than due justice at the hands of Baburao Pendharkar. This actor with a long and brilliant tradition of "Villain" roles behind him, got fed up with villainy, for a change he selected the role of sufferer of the victim rather than the tormentor. In fact, characterisations are the specially with "Begunah" from the tragic figure of Panna in the title role, right down to the comic hotel manager, every one is self sufficient type of every day life. The carefree but week young man Anil rendered by Shahu Modak is as convincing as the flighty but charming Kanta played by Sitara. The stern judge father of Kedar and Anil is very impressive in the figure of Altekar and so in his own way, the eccentric old father of Kanta.

The direction of this tense screen play is particularly noteworthy in the handling of brilliant dialogues. Mr. Gajanan Jagirdar the director has taken the utmost pains to ensure that that the actions are througout kept lively and the emotions properly controlled. The photography by Vasudeo Karnataki s remarkable particularly for gorgeous lighting effects of the spectacular wedding pandal and the storm scenes. The few songs on Northern India style sung by Shahu Modak, Sitara and Panna are very well appreciated.

A. Hussein and M. Pahelwan in "Journey's End" to be released at the Imperial

"PUJARIN"

At The Roxy

One of the most famous novels of Bengal's veteran man of letters —Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee is "Pujarin" picturized by New Theatres Ltd., (Calcutta), is running at the Roxy Talkies amidst great appreciation of the public of Bombay.

"Pujarin" has a theme that deals with the problems of the Indian peasants. It is a story of tyrannical Zamindars—Jibanand Chaudhari who was a brigand of the first water and who was terror to the country. By his treacherous method he had achieved money and now he thought that only money can do everything in life. But one day, while trying to molest a priestess of a village temple, he comes to know that there is something like devine love than can absolutely change a man's life. It tells upon his heart. The sinner feels for his past black deeds and repents And the sublime love between them creates a new world for them.

This is a wonderful story with many touching situations. Saigal plays the hero. Jibanand Choudhari—the Zamindar. Chandrabati as Pujarin, does her part well You see Pahari Sanyal, Rajkumar, Nawab. Kidar and K. C. Dey.

The photography by Sjt. Yusuf Mulji is really good and the background music by Timirbaran (who was with Uday Shankar) is really pleasing.

If you love to see a good Indian picture with very good story, go and see "Pujarin" at the Roxy Talkies.

SANGEET'S "JOURNEY'S END" OR "JEEWAN SWAPNA"

At The Imperial

"Journey's End" or "Jeewan Swapna", the Sangeet Movietone's newest masterpiece to be released next week at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, is undoubtedly a picture of the universal appeal, technically, most perfect, a picture of supreme film entertainment and the finest specimen of brilliant work.

Based on an unique and a quite different style of story, the 'Jurney's End" will surely capture the imagination of classes and masses alike.

"Journey's End" is a marvellous story from the able and artful pen of Bai Jaddanbai, India's most capable woman producer, a story moulded into a touching melodrama ever produced on the silver screen.

It is a story of the ebb and flow of the tide of love, which is so universally well-known and which is the most over-powering, overwhelming, supreme, predominating, contagious and above all the most delicious factor of our lives. Side by side the story presents a fight between love and another equally powerful factor, which unfortunately never allows us to remain monotonously happy and at rest—the Fate, which sounds frightful and hideous. between these two powerful forces, a terrible antipathy is maintained. The Fate is always ready to negative the influence of Love and so cruel are its ways and manners that a mere trifle, just a touch, just a little misunderstanding, and lo! the strongest, thoughest and the most formidable chain of best and most sincere relation is broken asunder, and the results are frightful, much more frightful for the words to express.

The handsome art of that most handsome hero, A. Hussain, the charming style and graceful actions of much awaited beauty queen Miss. Mehtab, the melodious songs and an attractive portrayal of a different role by Marutirao, the real histrionic talents of Shanti Devi and the ever-charming current of wonderful music directed by the Queen Songstress Bai Jaddanbai, all these powerful points are marvellously presented in "Journey's End".

Do not miss this great picture. If you love songs and beautiful story, you must see it. Do go and see it at the Imperial from next Saturday, the 15th May 1937.

DEVIKA RANI'S NEXT "SAVITRI"

A visit to the Malad studio of Bombay Talkies revealed large-scale preparations for their forthcoming production which, it is now learnt, is based on the fascinating story of Savitri adapted for the screen from the immortal "Mahabharat" by Mr. Niranjan Pal. The legend is perhaps the most well-known among the tales of Indian mythology and is, in every way, admirably suited to presentation on the screen. And who could play Savitri—that ideal and idol of Indian womanhood—better than lovely Devika Rani who, after half a dozen repeated screen triumphs, has by now definitely achieved the foremost rank among Indian stars?

It is not only an accident that the Bombay Talkies have chosen "Savitri" as their next production. Having given the public a variety of social and historical pictures they have been continually asked by the picture going public to give them a mythological picture such as "Savitri". Devika Rani has also been approached by her innumerable fans from time to time to play "Savitri", one of the greatest Hindu women of pre-historic era whom hundreds of thousands of Hindu women worship unto this this day as a goddess. Acceding to this consistent public demand the studio executives entrusted the task of writing out the scenario to Mr. Niranjan Pal who has been assiduously concentrating for several months on this very magnificent mythological theme. "Savitri", the script of which is the outcome of his long careful and diligent work will, it is hoped, be the most ambitious production of the Bombay Talkies.

Kumari M[illegible]shwarlal in "Dolls Of Clay"

Sanyal in [illegible]jarin" at the Roxy

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

Auction Sale TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Godrej & Milner Safes, Remington typewriter, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Ice Refrigerator, Chesterfield sets, Drawing room sofa Cabinet, etc.

Now Running in 7TH WEEK!

PREM KAHANI

Starring:—ASHOK KUMAR

at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

3 Shows Daily—5-30; 8; 10-30
Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 2-45.

COMING SHORTLY
Bombay Talkies' Grand Picture

SAVITRI

Sarring:—DEVIKA RANI
In her first Mythological Role
Watch for Place and Date of Release.

Double Programme in single show
Special Coronation Attraction
Harshad Movietone's Stunt Thriller
Sjt. Haribhai Desai Production.

THE HAWK

Starring Stunt Prince—NAVIN CHANDRA, etc.
with Beautiful Girls, who will dance their way to your hearts
Master BALKRISHNA—Musical Prodigy will enthrall you by sweet songs.
Prof. MOLL—the Rubber Man's amazing display of wonderful stunts.

THE GLOBE

TALKIES—Sandhurst Road.
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., & Mon. (To-morrow being Amavas) Special Show at 2-30
Special Shows at 2-30 on Wed. & Thursday being Coronation Holidays.

THIRD Glorious Week

IT IS TALKED ABOUT EVERYWHERE IN THE CITY

New Theatres Ltd.'s
GREAT PHOTOPLAY
adopted from
SARAT CHATTERJEE'S
GREAT NOVEL:

PUJARIN

STARRING:—

SAIGAL

with
CHANDRABATI, P. SANYAL, RAJKUMARI, NAWAB, K. C. DEY, KIDAR, ETC.

COME & ENJOY AT

THE ROXY

TALKIES: NEW QUEEN'S ROAD
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-30. Saturday, Sunday, Monday (Amavas), Wednesday & Thursday being CORONATION Holidays
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 2-45 P.M.

NEW MUNICIPAL COLLECTOR

Mr. Patankar, Who Began As Clerk, Rises To Be Head Of Assessment Dept.

Mr. G. T. Patankar, who has been appointed Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality entered the Municipal service in the year 1902 as a clerk on Rs. 20 P. M. in the Assessment Department.

From the very first, he displayed an uncommon industry and intelligence and consequently became a right hand man of every succeeding Head of the Assessment Department. In the service itself his rise was very slow in the beginning and by the year 1926 after 24 years of service, he was a mere Chief clerk drawin salary of Rs. 200 p[illegible]ensem.

It was however, by this t[illegible] quite well known to everybody in the Municipal service that his knowledge of the working, procedure and law of the assessment matters, more particularly relat-

G. T. Patankar.

ing to Government Railway, Port Trust and similar other class of Properties, was very subtle—almost uncanny—and in the year 1926 he was promoted as a special case, to the duties of an Asstt. Assessor.

From this year his rise was almost phenomenal and he was often sent for and consulted by several Municipal Commissioners, who had occasions to congratulate him on the help rendered by him in the assessment matters.

He was called upon to take the charge of the important post of the Superintendent of Licenses in the year 1934, before which he also acted as the Dy. Assessor.

It was but in the fitness of things that the Corporation should have honoured Mr. Patankar by making him the Head of the Department, which he served with an intelligence, zeal and industry for a period of over 31 years.

LIGHT-WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

Lou Amber Outpoints Canzoneri In A 15 Round Contest

NEW YORK: May 8.

In the Lightweight Championship, in a bout of 15 rounds, at Madison Square Gardens, Lou Ambers outpointed Canzoneri, who won only three rounds and virtually ended his attempt to come back.

Ambers was 3 to 1 favourite. 11,000 spectators were present and paid 40,746 dollars in gate money. —Reuter.

Usha in "Jawahar-E-Hind" at the Wellington.

"Lion Of Sagar" at the Super Talkies.

"The President" At The Krishna.

Sugar Tariff Board Will Visit Mysore State

BANGALORE May 8.

It is understood that the Sugar Tariq Board appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the question of extending protection to the Indian Sugar Industry after 1938 will visit the Mandya (Mysore State) Sugar Factory in the middle of this month. —A.P.

New G. O. C. At Aldershot

LONDON, May 8.

Lieut-General J. G. Dill has been appointed G. O. C. at Aldershot in succession to Sir Francis Gathorn-Ehardy.—Reuter.

ONLY 14 CLUBS IN TOURNAMENT PLAY

Royal Canadian Golf Association's Decision

TORONTO, May 8.

The Royal Canadian Golf Association has decided to enforce a limit of 14 clubs in tournament play, to be effective from 1st January 1938 as in the United States.

Action has been taken in order to keep the rules uniform, because a large number of Canadians are competing in American tournaments and 'vice versa'.—Reuter.

The Howrah Municipality decided not to participate in the Coronation celebrations and not to spend money for the purpose.

APRIL LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of April was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for April.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER.

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THE THIRD

Indian Industries Fair

Now open for you to make your purchase in Swadeshi Goods at a profit.

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See at a Glance

What India Can Manufacture and Sell.

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Behind Marine Lines.
Open Daily : 4-30 to 12 midnight.

SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE

"NAVEENA SARANGADHARA"

with

SANGEEDHA VIDWAN BAGAVADAR, MISS S. D. SUBBULAXMI, MISS INDU BALA & OTHERS

at

PLAZA

SUNDAY 9TH MAY
AT 10 A.M. (MORNING)

A STAY FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY

Under the patronage of His Highness The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA

NATAK MANDALI

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE

To-day (Sunday, the 9th May) AT 3-30 P.M.

NEW PLAY! —:::— NEW PLAY!!

AMRITSIDHI

(Mirabai)

SPECIAL CORONATION PROGRAMME

Wednesday, the 12th May at 3-30 P.M.

EKACH PYALA

Thursday, the 13th May at 3-30 P.M.

MANAPMAN

Booking at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Pant's Charge-Sheet Against U. P. Premier

Postponement Of Summoning Of Assembly Is Tantamount To Defiance Of Mandatory Provision Of Statute

LUCKNOW, May 8.

"Do you not think that matters would have been settled satisfactorily long before if you and others had not accepted the position you are occupying in utter disregard of the declared wishes of the electorate, and had allowed the majority their inherent right to function in the manner they considered best?" asks Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant in the course of a letter of Nawab of Chhatari, the Chief Minister, who in response to an invitation to attend an M.L.A.'s Conference convened by Congress regretted his own and his colleagues inability.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY

Regretting the decision, Pandit Pant thinks:

"It would have given you and your colleagues in the Ministry an opportunity of meeting your fellow members in the Assembly, and also enabled you to place your views before them. I wish you had availed yourself of this occasion in order to ascertain the measure of support that your view-point can receive in the House. You are candid enough to accept that the people have, by their verdict, recorded at the polls reposed their confidence in the Party on whose behalf I had extended the invitation to you. You have also expressed your readiness to make room for us whenever we decide to take up the burden of office. I canont help observing that your defiance of our wishes of convening the Assembly while we form admittedly a majority of accredited representatives of the electorate does not fit in with that statement."

STRANGE IRONY

"It is a strange irony that while evincing anxiety to end the present deadlock which is due to the Governor's refusal to treat his Ministers as his constitutional advisers in an autonomous province, you should have yourself contributed towards its prolongation by accepting office in spite of your knowledge and realisation of the facts that the party you led was badly routed in the election and the candidates set up by you almost uniformly defeated by those who now constitute the majority in the Assembly.

TOO PATENT TO BE DISTORTED

"You emphasise that unless the Congress Party form a Government of 'elected members you will not be allowed to render effective services to the constituencies in the meetings of the legislature'."

"I did not need to be reminded about it. The facts of the situation and the course adopted by you, so much so that you have not even advised the Governor to summon the Assembly to elect a Speaker and Deputy Speaker in spite of the mandatory provision of the Statute cannot possibly leave any room for doubt or misapprehension, and are too patent to be distorted.

PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION

"But according to all constitutional practice, it is for the elected members themselves to determine their policy or mode of action in the legislature, and obviously this they cannot do unless they are allowed to meet in the legislature. Even from a strictly business point of view, is it at all proper that there should be no responsible person in charge of the Office of the Legislature, and no one even to scrutinise the questions of members or consider their resolutions, bills, etc?"

"The Assembly office, which is and ought to be controlled by the Speaker, has no one, thanks to your refusal to call the Assembly, even to regulate its administrative affairs. I hope you will reconsider your position."—A.P.

TENANTS DEPRIVED OF REMISSIONS

LUCKNOW, May 8.

A meeting of the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature under the presidentship of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant commenced this afternoon in the Committee room of the Council House.

The meeting resolved that whereas the settlement and revision of settlement operations in certain districts was being carried on in a spirit of enhancing rent and revenue demand, and whereas remissions in rent and revenue given in 1931 were being considerably reduced and a large number of tenants were now being totally deprived of remissions, the meeting is of the opinion that the present settlement and revision of settlement operations be suspended till a new and fair basis of settlement is decided.

A second resolution refers to the harassment and victimisation to which villagers are subjected for having voted for Congress in the last Assembly election, and strongly condemns the action of those responsible for such excesses and sympathises with the sufferers.—A. P.

PEASANTS INDICT 'INTERIM' MINISTERS

Akola Conference On Their 'National Disservice'

AKOLA, May 8.

Hundreds of peasants from more than 30 villages met last night in a conference at Dahihanda, Akola District, presided over by Mr. Gole, M.L.A.

The President, addressing the Conference, dealt with the present political situation, and referred to the "National Disservice" done by the "interim" Ministers in accepting office.

Four resolutions were passed, the first boycotting the coronation, the second expressing "no confidence" in the present Ministry, the third demanding further reduction in land revenue, and the fourth demanding the cessation of coercive processes in land revenue and takavi collection.—A.P.

CONVOCATION HALL REFUSED

NAGPUR, May 8.

It is expected that Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Socialist leaders, will attend the Congress M. L. A.'s convention and also Provincial Legislators' meeting at Nagpur on May 11.

The Nagpur University authorities having declined to lend the Convocation Hall for the use of Congress legislators' meetings, the Vyankatesh Theatre has been fixed as suitable place for the above meetings.—A. P.

The President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee has invited applications from the intending candidates who desire to contest the by-election to the Central Assembly to fill up the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. G. S. Gupta.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Selections from English Light Opera. 8-10 p.m. 'What Mean ye by this Service? The Religious Significance of the Coronation. A talk by Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., F.A. Hist. S. (Keeper of the Muniments and Sub-Librarian at Westminster Abbey). 8-30 p.m. Walter Collins and his Light Orchestra. 9-0 p.m. For the Children: 'The King's Chair'. Written by Lawrence Tanner, and produced by Geoffrey Dearmer. 9-30 p.m. A Short Pianoforte Recital. by Kathleen Denyer. 9-40 p.m. Technical Arrangements for the Week, and Details of the Coronation Broadcasts. 9-45 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Announcements.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 m. 9565 kc/s.

a.m.

11-30 Variety. Homji Sisters. Orchestral Music. Hindol and Asavari Khurshed Homji. Vocal Music. "Brijama Machayi" Brindabani (Dhamar). Khurshed and Nanak Homji. (Duets.) "Matawadi nainowal" Nand. "Bharande mohe neer" Bhimpalas. 12-20 Talk (Gujerati): "Namdar Shensha ane Shenshabanoo ni Taj Poshima Hindustanna Pratinidhio" By Khan Saheb Manek Dadachanjee. 12-35 "For Children" (Marathi). By Sonibai Joglekar. Badshahache Charitra; Darbar; (Raja ani Praja Story). Chorus. 1-0 Bombay City Police Band.

p.m.

4-30 A Recital of East Indian Songs. Ignatius D. Serrao and his Party "Girni soap factory offican kamala"; "Manacha Raza"; "Tongia". 'Worlache kaide soroo": "Sokrina nai dhak" 5-15 "Ram Rajyabhishek". A Gujerati Musical play depicting the ancient coronation ceremony of Shree Ramachandra celebrated during the epic period with gorgeous pomp. Presented by H. Lal Cast: Shreemati Neela Parmar; Bhagnesh: B. Bhoy; I. P. Wadwan. 6-15 The News in Marathi. 6-20 An Arabic Gat. (The VUB Indian Orchestra). 6-30 Evensong. From St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-35 "You asked for It" 8-0 Hungarian Moments. Borbala Durkcsak and Steven Durcsak. In Hungarian Songs. 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 A Dance Interlude. 9-0 Talk. (English): "The Face of London—In Gala Mood". Those, know London normally will scarcely recognise her to-day—or would they? By H. Morrison. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Been Solo. Lakshmanrao Chavan. 10-0 A Popular Concert. Bai Ratanbai.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A. V. Swaminath, a motor driver, was arrested from his garage at Parsi Colony this morning, in connection with the midnight crime near King's Circle, Matunga, on Thursday night when a hotel manager was attacked by four persons.

Two persons are still at large in this connection.

The accused was identified by the complainant at a parade held by the Kingsway Police.

Pending the arrest of the two others, Swaminath was remanded till 21st instant.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Gopal Nayar Ramnayar (25), a motor cleaner, who was stabbed on May 1 at about 10 p.m.

The inquest was adjourned to the 17th May for further police investigation.

A man attempting to sell imitation pearls and diamonds in Sheikh Memon street was arrested by the Princess Street Police last night.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody.

TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY'S PROGRESS

Net Profit Of Over Rs. 183 Lakhs In Past Year

BONUS OF MONTH'S PAY FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

The thirty-first annual report of the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., which has been issued shows a net profit of over Rs. 183 lakhs, the profits available for appropriation being somewhat higher than in the previous year.

Bonus For Employees

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been set apart towards the payment of bonus to employees who will get a month's pay each in accordance with the announcement made in the latest report.

The following are excerpts from the report:—

The Directors present herewith their Thirty-First Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March. 1937:—

The Company's net profits for the year ending 31st March, 1937, after setting aside a sum of Rs. 73,00,000 on account of Depreciation on block other than Collieries, including amount written off for discarded obsolete plant, and a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 on account of depreciation on Collieries block, including amount written off for discarded obsolete plant, amount to Rs. 1,83,56,464-13-9.

Which with the sum brought forward from last year's accounts, namely Rs. 22,820-6-2.

Makes a total of Rs. 1,83,79,285-3-11.

Out of which the Directors have set apart a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 towards the payment of a bonus to employees.

This will leave Rs. 1,63,79,285-3-11.

To this has been added a sum of Rs. 24,705-13-0 transferred from Second Preference Shares Dividend Account in order to calculate the dividend on the said shares to a complete anna as shown below:

This makes a total of Rs. 1,64,03,991-0-11.

Out of this, the Directors have determined to divide Rs. 1,62,09,676-7-0 as dividends for the year ending 31st March 1937.

Leaving Rs. 1,94,314-9-11 which will be carried forward.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND

The distribution of the above sum of Rs. 1,62,09,676-7-0 among the various classes of shareholders will be as follows:—

(a) On First Preference Shares at Rs. 9 per share which will absorb Rs. 4,50,000.

(b) (i) On Second Preference Shares at Rs 7-8-0 per share which will absorb Rs. 52,03,642-8-0.

(ii) On Second Preference Shares at Rs. 7-10-0 per share, additional under Article 133 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which will absorb Rs. 52,90,369-14-0.

Making a total of Rs. 1,04,94,012-6-0.

(c) On Ordinary Shares at Rs. 10 per share, under the abovementioned Article which will absorb Rs 35,00,000.

(d) On Deferred Shares at Rs. 36-3-6 per share, under the abovementioned Article, which will absorb Rs. 17,65,664-1-0. Thus making a total of Rs. 52,65,664-1-0.

Grand total Rs. 1,62,09,676-7-0.

(Payment under (a) and (b) will be subject to deduction of Income-tax.

TINPLATE COMPANY

During the year under report the Tinplate Company of India, Limited, in which this Company holds one-third of the share capital, distributed among its shareholders from its Reserve Fund a capital bonus in the shape of additional fully paid up shares. An amount of Rs. 14,16,669-8-0 accrued to the Steel Company in this way as face value of the new shares. This has been added to the value of the investments and the Reserve Fund of the Company has been increased by the same amount, bringing it to a total of Rs. 31,09,439-13-4.

The profits available for appropriation were somewhat higher in 1936-37 than in the previous year. The improvement has been made possible by the increase in the output of saleable steel and by the rise in the selling prices of the Company's products. For the first eight or nine months, this rise was only small. Towards the end of the year, prices rose rapidly; this, however, had little effect on the profits for the period ending 31st March, as the deliveries up to that date were mostly against sales made a few months earlier, before the marked rise in prices commenced

Fortunately these two favourable factors more than offset certain unfavourable factors in the year's operations. The average price of coal was a little higher than in the previous year. Owing to the exigencies of the programme for re-lining blast furnaces, the total output of pig iron was less than in the previous year and the amount of iron available for sale was thus lower than in 1935-36.

OPERATIONS

The production of saleable steel during 1936-37 was higher than in any previous year. The output of the principal products during each of the last two years is given below:—

	1935-36 Tons	1936-37 Tons.
Coke	730,000	778,000
Pig iron	900,000	827,000
Steel ingots	880,000	850,000
Saleable steel	646,000	667,000

An order has recently been placed with the firm who built the first new battery for the building of two more batteries in replacement of two batteries of old Wilputte Coke Ovens, which have practically reached the limit of their efficient life The second new battery is expected to commence operating about the end of 1938, and the third about the middle of 1940.

BONUS FOR WORKERS

A bonus of one month's pay was given to all Company's employees, in accordance with the announcement made in the last report. Your Directors have recently decided to institute a definite profit-sharing scheme under which, whenever the amount distributed as dividends to the shareholders exceeds Rs. 100 lakhs on the present capital, each employee will receive as profit-sharing bonus half a month's pay for each Rs. 25 lakhs or part thereof by which the total dividends exceed Rs. 100 lakhs.

PROFIT-SHARING FOR EMPLOYEES

Tata Iron And Steel Company Directors' Decision

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company have decided to introduce a regular profit-sharing scheme in the interests of the employees, which provides that when the amount to be paid to the shareholders as dividend exceeds Rs. 100 lakhs, each employee shall receive half a month's pay as profit-sharing bonus for every Rs. 25 lakhs (or part thereof) paid as shareholders' dividend in excess of Rs. 100 lakhs. Thus:

When dividend above Rs. 100 lakhs is			Bonus for each employee
Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	
	not over	25 ..	1|2 Month's pay
Over 25	„	50 „	1 „ „
Over 50	„	75 „	1-1|2 „ „
Over 75	„	100 ..	2 Months' pay
Over 100	„	125 ..	2-1|2 „ „ and so on.

If the share capital of the Company were altered, the bonus scale would be subject to revision.

In the past, the bonuses have been paid in a single lump sum. In future, payments will be made as follows to employees whose pay is under Rs. 500 per month.

Total bonus payable.	When paid.
1|2 month's pay	Single payment on dividend date.
1 „ „	Half on dividend date. Half 3 months after dividend date
1-1|2 „ „	Third on dividend date. Third 3 months after dividend date. Third 6 months after dividend date.
2 Months pay or over	Quarter on dividend date. Quarter 3 months after dividend date Quarter 6 months after dividend date. Quarter 9 months after dividend date.

If the service of an employee terminates from any cause while instalments are outstanding, they will be paid to him along with any other dues when he takes settlement.

For employees drawing Rs. 500 per month or over, the bonus will be invested in shares of the Company by Trustees acting on behalf of the employees. The shares will remain in the control of the Trustees until the employee's service terminates.

The 1937 bonuses will be announced in May and be paid from June onwards according to the above scale.

Retaliation Against Zanzibar

Standing Emigration Committee's Unanimous Decision

SIMLA, May 8

The Standing Emigration Committee met this morning with Sir Jagadesh Pershad in the chair.

It is understood that the Committee discussed for three hours the position of Indians in Zanzibar "vis-a-vis" the new Anti-Indian legislation, the text of which was examined critically by the Committee.

The Comittee came to the unanimous decision that retaliatory measures against Zanzibar be adopted in the event of other methods of representation failing.

The Committee then dispersed. —A.P.

RETALIATION WILL BE EFFECTIVE

Zanzibar Sure To Lose Her Favourable Trade Balance

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Congress member while not prepared to disclose the trend of discussion in the Standing Emigration Committee or decision told your correspondent that he was perfectly satisfied with the decision and at the strong attitude which the Government took in regard to the Zanzibar issue.

It remains to be seen how long will Government take to examine the implications of retaliation. This is fairly known at Zanzibar has a quasi-monopoly in clove trade and its principal buyer is India. The balance of trade also is in favour of the Protectorate and they stand to lose in case retaliation is put into action

It is said Government need not wait for legislative sanction and should at no distant date, through executive action prohibit the importation of cloves. A member or two wanted to favour the idea of deputation to London but the Committee generally did not accept the suggestion and particularly Congress members felt that the time for action and not deputations had come Of course, it will be examined whether retaliation would adversely affect Indian traders in Zanzibar whose position might further worsen but it appears Mr. Tayaball told the Committee that their position could not be made worse than what these decrees have in store for them

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

Commander Third Wins Race

LONDON, May 8.

Great Jubilee Handicap run at Kempton Park over a distance of one mile and two furlongs resulted as follows:—

COMMANDER III	1
TEMPEST II	2
WILLIAM OF VALENCE	3

Sixteen ran. Won by three-quarter's of length. One and half lengths separated the second and third horses. The winner was trained by Elsey.

The following were the starting prices:—100|7 Commander III; 100|9 Tempest II; 13,8 William of Valence.—Reuter's Special.

Widnes Beat Keighley In Rugby Final

LONDON, May 8.

At Wembley before 60,000 in Rugby League Final Widnes beat Keighley by 18 points to 5.—Reuter.

A Marvel Of Science

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO THE B. E. S. T. SHOW ROOM

Going home after a long day's work in work-rooms and offices insufficiently or incorrectly lighted, the city clerks and officers suffer from eye strain and need periodic rests. Moreover their eye sight is apt to be permanently affected. Nor is excess of light a remedy for this state of affairs. It is neither pleasant nor restful to gaze at brightly illuminated shop windows and glaring advertisements. Scientific study alone will help to get the correct lighting that is wanted.

With a view to educate the Public, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company have constructed a showroom which will be of inestimable service to the public of Bombay. A group of journalists visited this showroom on Saturday morning at the invitation of the Company. Mr. Trollip and Mr. Spencer and other representatives of the Company explained the demonstrations and exhibits.

MARVEL OF SCIENCE.

The showroom is a real marvel of science. One can learn everything that one wants to about lighting arrangements. First, there are a number of attractive posters which give important facts relating lighting to good eyesight. One of these informs us that through our eyes we gain over 80 per cent. of our knowledge and control the bulk of our actions. Another tells us "You can walk with an artificial leg, you can eat with false teeth, but you cannot see with a glass eye."

DISPLAY CABINETS.

Then come a row of small display cabinets, which demonstrate the effect of light on speed of vision, the effect of glare, the application of daylight lamps, the effect of shadows, the effect of room dimensions and the effect of coloured walls. For instance, there is a disc with a spoked wheel painted on it, which is rotated at a uniform speed under a poor light. It appears to be moving very fast and imposes a great strain on the eye. A good light is switched on and the disc appears to have slowed down (though actually it is moving at the same speed) and it is easy to watch it now. Another of these cabinets, shows the usual arrangement of a shop window with a glaring bulb hanging over the goods displayed, right in the line of vision. The objects appear blurred and it hurts the eye to look.

at them. That light is put out and a properly controlled lamp of equal power is now switched on in place of the glaring exposed lamp and gives three times the illumination on the goods with clear visibility.

Then there are demonstrations of every kind of lighting. From the light needed for a printing Press (which requires a lot of light) to the light needed by factories working in heavy industries all are there. There are also various types of reflectors that are best suited for different purposes.

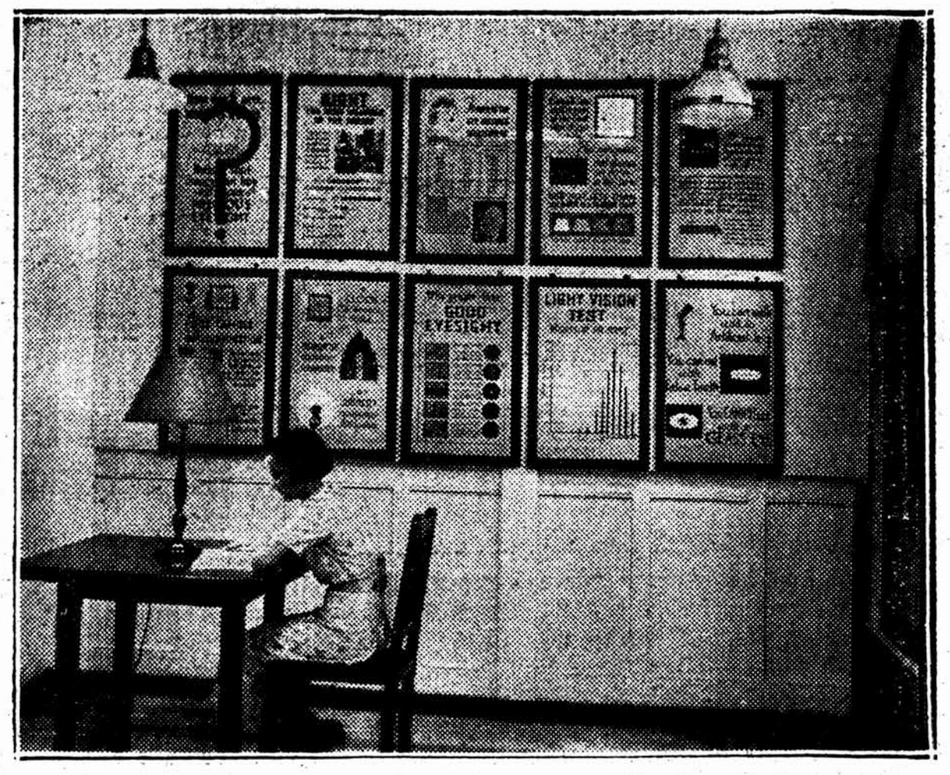
POPULAR FALLACIES EXPOSED.

There are simple demonstrations exposing popular fallacies. One shows that a cheap bulb is not cheap at all but is really costlier than the costly bulb. A bad bulb is switched on a Light Meter at a particular distance and the Meter shows a light of 20 "foot-candle" power. A good bulb of the same wattage records nearly double the power, showing that in buying a cheap bulb we are really not economising at all. There are also all kinds of charts which give a wealth of information and statistics. One chart, for example, shows that money spent on better lighting is no waste at all. Figures, worked out, have shown that the saving by efficiency obtained by better lighting in an office is much greater than the money spent on better lighting. This saving does not include the Aspirin bills and the optician's bills of the poor employees.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

The most interesting exhibit in the room is the Light Selection Recorder. You sit in a comfortable chair with a book fixed in front of you. A light comes from over your shoulder, and you adjust this by means of a knob until you obtain the best intensity for comfortable reading. Then you press a button and a card is printed showing the illumination intensity you have chosen.

If the public go to this showroom they can obtain complete information about the lighting of their homes or offices, and by test find out the exact quantity of light they require for writing or reading purposes. Architects too might consult the engineers of the company about any lighting problem and the engineers will be glad to give the necessary advice.



STUDY LAMPS.

Photograph shows a young lady enjoying comfortable convenient illumination given by a Study La mp; in the back ground can be seen a display of informative pos ters dealing with Better Sight.

BADNERA MILL LOCK-OUT

Sequel To Women Workers' Refusal To Accept Wage-Cut

AMRAOTI, May 8

A lock out for an indefinite period has been declared by the management of the textile mill at Badnera.

This action follows the refusal of a number of women workers of the reeling department to accept a 14 per cent wage cut imposed from May 1.

About 1,000 workers have been rendered idle by the closing of the mill, which has created a considerable stir in Badnera and Amraoti.—A.P

SOCIALIST ACQUITTED

Prosecution Under Criminal Tribes Act Fails

PATNA, May 8.

The City Magistrate, Patna, acquitted to-day Basawan Singh who was being prosecuted under Criminal Tribes Act for an alleged violation of an order under the Act restraining him not to go out of his residence between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was found moving about in the town after 9 p.m., when he was arrested and sent up for trial.

The accused who was the Assistant Secretary of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party, while on bail pending trial, took out a procession in violation of the order served on him under section 144 Cr. P. C. on April 1, to demonstrate against the New Constitution and had already been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that the Police should not have sent in such a case.—United Press.

President Hoists Congress Flag At Rangoon Dufferin Gardens

Jawaharlal Exhorts Indians In Burma To Honour Tri-Colour, The Symbol Of Freedom

RANGOON, May 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a busy programme at Rangoon today. Accompanied by Miss Indira, his daughter, Mr. U. Kyaw Myint and O. Ba Dun, he first visited Shwe Dagon Pagoda, where he was received by the Trustees and taken round the Pagoda. From there he drove round Kokine lakes. He performed the National flag hoisting ceremony at Dufferin Garden where thousands of Indians had gathered to witness the ceremony.

Panditji addressed the gathering both in English and Hindi in the course of which he explained to the audience the implications and the history of the Tri-Colour National Flag which was adopted as India's flag for the last seventeen years. He exhorted Indians in Burma to honour the National flag which was the symbol of freedom for the country, like other nations in the world.

After the meeting he visited the Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, situated close by. He was received by Swamy Punnayananda and Dr. Dey and was conducted round, different wards.

He left Rangoon by car for Helgu, Pegu, Pye and Zeywaddy and proceeding as far as Toungoo where he entrains to-night for Mandalay, arriving there on May 9. He returns to Rangoon on May 11 completing the Uoper Burma tour.

The date of his leaving for India is still uncertain as communications are proceeding regarding his visit to Penang, and Malay.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND M. L. A's CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, May 8.

The Muslim League Party in the U. P. Assembly, at a meeting this evening, resolved not to participate, as a party, in the M.L.A.'s Conference called by the Congress Party. It was made clear however, that there is no bar to individual members attending the conference in their personal capacity, and expressing their personal views.—A P.

16 INJURED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

BAREILLY, May 8.

A report from Manipur states that 16 persons have been seriously injured and removed to the hospital following a lorry accident.

It is stated that a lorry carrying a number of persons in connection with "Barat" Procession dashed against a tree and of the occupants 16 received serious injuries. The injured were removed immediately to the hospital.

The condition of one lady is reported to be precarious.—United Press.

OUTRAGEOUS AND UNJUST

Lala Karamchand On Restriction On Sugar Export

CALCUTTA: May 8.

Lala Karamchand Thaper, Vice-President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, interviewed in connection with the reported agreement at the International Sugar Conference, providing, 'inter alia', for prohibition of sea-borne export of sugar from India, except to Burma, said:

"I am not aware as to who has given this undertaking on behalf of India and whether this undertaking has been given with the knowledge and consent of Government. Sugar industry, for some time past, has been insistently demanding facilities from Government, for developing the export trade. Any such restriction, therefore, on the legitimate right of India, to export her sugar without consulting the representatives of the industry, is not only unjust but outrageous. I have no doubt that the Legislative Assembly will refuse to rectify the decision, if the Government of India does not repudiate meanwhile". — United Press.

ABNORMAL RISE OF INDUS

KARACHI, May 8.

The abnormal rise of the Indus at Attock has been responsible for a flood near Chak where about 3,000 acres of crop area are under water, resulting in a loss of over Rs. 75,000 to the cultivators. About 7,000 people have been affected.

Appeals have been made to the Sind Government for relief measures.—United Press.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Coronation Causerie

by N. J.

We have been hearing and reading so much about the Coronation during the last many months, that I for one am heartily glad it will be all over soon. Before the next week is out, the Coronation will have passed into history and we will be spared all those columns and columns of stuff which have greeted on every morning and evening. The Coronation bally-hoo has been carried subtly. The propaganda has been put across in all manners and ways. The world and especially the countries of the British Empire had to be made coronation conscious. They were to be impressed with the pomp and power of Imperial Britain. The coronation splendour must dazzle the imagination of the world: it must provide a brilliant setting against the sombre background of the present world chaos and distress: it must convince everybody that all is safe and stable with the British Empire, on which, we, have been taught from our school days, the sun never sets!

And yes, the Coronation is intended to attract big business to Britain. That looks indeed like being its "primum mobile". John Bull is after all a born businessman. He will certainly not be averse if the Coronation, incidentally puts a few million pounds into his pockets. No, Sirs, most certainly not!

Prosperity Wave

There is thus more in this Coronation show than apparently meets the eye. It means a regular prosperity wave for Britain. More money will have been spent in London during this month, than in any other metropolis of the would during the whole year. From railway porters to blue-blooded peers,—all will share in this business boom. There are not a few Londoners who have rented their houses and flats to overseas visitors for a substantial consideration and betoken themselves to the country; their augmented bank balance will certainly be a valuable memento of the coronation to themselves and to their posterity! It has been reliably computed that the coronation visitors from all parts of the world will spend a sum of £27 million in their trip. Just think what a huge windfall this is! More than three and a half crores of rupees (and this certainly is a conservative estimate, excluding as it does the price of the purchases that will be made) in as many weeks is certainly something to make a song about. It will almost amount to a coronation bonus of one rupee per head of the entire population in Britain!

A goodly portion of this huge windfall will, of course, come from India. The Pagoda tree is not entirely dried up yet, in spite of the vigorous shakings it has received for so many centuries now. How many of our Rajas, Maharajas, and Maharajadhirajas, not to talk of mere plebians like you and me, have trooped to London—goodness alone knows. We in Bombay, however, ought not to be too critical in this matter. For many of the inhabitants of the Gateway of India too, like hotel-keepers and taxi-drivers, have got their own share of the Coronation shekels!

Cherchez la Femme!

The Captains and the Kings have foregathered in London and the Imperial Capital is already in a blaze of colour and glory Nothing is being left to chance, and Their Majesties themselves have taken part in the rehearsals, that are daily going on in Westminster Abbey, to ensure the success of the actual ceremony. That may appear quaint to many of us, but it certainly shows the keenness behind it all. After all it is the show that is the thing, and there is no reason why the King-Emperor himself should not properly prepare his alloted part, as any of the rest.

The world's eyes, we are told, will be centred upon Westminster Abbey on Wednesday next. That may be so. But will not they be equally, in imagination, centred on a certain villa in the South of France? For there the man who fixed May 12 as the date of the Coronation, "of his own coronation", is residing to-day. What a grim irony it is that the crown which would have been his on this very day will be now ceremoniously placed upon the head of his brother, amidst all the shouting and the eclat, as if it were the most natural thing in the world. Ex-King Edward is not certainly forgotten by his erstwhile subjects; but they are trying their best to drive his memory from off their minds.

One wonders indeed what thoughts will be coursing through the mind of the Duke of Windsor as he sits in the hall of the Chateau de Conde listening to the B.B.C. Coronation commentary. Yes, and of Wally Simpson, too, who is the central figure in this poignant drama of history. "Cherchez la femme!"

Fitting Finale

It is a curious coincidence, indeed, that the Coronation of King George VI should be immediately followed by the abdication of King-maker Baldwin. Had it not been for the implacable hostility displayed by the Tory Premier to the proposed marriage of Edward, events would have followed quite a different course. There were a hundred and one ways of negotiating the crisis, but the outraged respectability of the oligarchy which really rules Britain would be satisfied with nothing save the absolute sacrifice by the most-beloved prince. And now with the Coronation of King George, Mr. Baldwin probably feels that he has reached the consummation of his career. And hence his retirement provides a fitting finale to the drama which began five and a half months ago.

Nothing "Supernatural" In Fire Walking!

Three Young Englishmen Disprove Faith Theory

Three young Englishmen, pitting themselves against a professional fire-walker and braving a bare-foot walk through at 20ft. trench of red-hot embers, solved an age-old mystery on April 9th.

Their experience disposed for good of the theory that the immunity of the fire-walker depends on faith (writes Louise Morgan in the "News Chronicle").

The experiment, which took place in a private garden at Carshalton, Surrey, was arranged by the University of London Council for Psychical Research.

Fifteen distinguished doctors and scientists were present, including Sir Richard Gregory and Dr. C. E. M. Joad (University of London).

In a trench 20ft. long, 5ft. wide and 15in. deep a huge fire of oak logs had been burning since 5-30 a.m. At 2 p.m. it was topped with a layer of oak charcoal.

Amid the daffodils and primroses it struck an incongruous note.

And so did diminutive Ahmed Husain, the 23-year-old Indian brought specially from Cawnpore.

INDIAN'S SEVEN STEPS

A 3 p.m., with the surface temperature at 1,364 Fahrenheit (740 Centigrade) the Indian walked firmly but rapidly the entire length of the burning trench in seven steps.

He chose the direction most nearly facing Mecca, he told me afterwards, and did not feel the heat at all, because he was "upheld by faith."

Mr. Reginald Adcock, 26-year-old asbestos merchant, sprinted directly down the middle, taking five steps, and scattering rockets of five.

Next John Bould (22), a student, took four long, quick paces, sinking up to his ankles.

Then Mr. Adcock strolled slowly through twice in rope-soled shoes. They showed no sign of scorch.

Finally, D. C. Russell (28), examiner, now a student of psychology at London University, ran through.

The feet of the volunteers except for Mr. Bould, who had already walked the fire at the rehearsal on Wednesday, were only slightly more damaged than those of the Indian.

"This experiment definitely proves that there is nothing supernatural or occult about fire-walking," Dr. Cyril Burt, the psychologist, told me.

12-Ft. KING KONG FOUND

Stories of the existence of a giant ape, at least 12 ft. in height, have been brought by travellers returning to civilisation from the State of Goyaz, in the heart of Brazil.

They report that gold prospectors on the banks of the Araguaya river have been terrified by strange roaring sounds coming from the lonely forest.

Huge footprints resembling those of a man and measuring 21 in. have been discovered.

Cattle have been found killed, with their tongues wrenched out.

HORRORS OF ADDIS ABABA MASSACRE

The "News Chronicle" has received from the Ethiopian Legation in London an eye-witness account of the massacre in Addis Ababa on Feb. 19, after an attempt on the life of Marshal Graziani, the Viceroy.

The eye-witness states that on St. Michael's Day (February 19), the Abyssinians were celebrating the day with prayer and feasting.

In the midst of the feast Marshal Graziani arrived, summoned the chiefs and notables to the Palace and there, for an hour, admonished them, saying they had spread a rumour that he had died.

Then came a demand that they should salute the Duce and the King of Italy, "Caesar of Ethiopia."

Arms were raised, but only to hurl bombs. As Graziani and high officers surrounding fell wounded the Marshal cried "Aveng me. Kill them all."

To the army of occupation was dispatched the order "surround the city and let not one of this cursed race escape. Do whatever you like to them."

For three days the slaughter went on. As thousands attempted to flee the city warplanes flew and machine-gunned them. Others were overtaken by cavalry and massacred with the villagers who gave them shelter.

In the little railway station of Mojo alone 250 persons were killed.

In the city terrified men, women and children ran in all directions, only to be killed by Italian militiamen and blackshirts.

The Eritrean Askaris refused to join in the massacre. They were confined to barracks and several were shot.

Petrol was poured on St. George's Cathedral and set on fire. The interior was destroyed.

According to the eye-witness 30,000 Abyssinians died in the massacre.

NOTABLE EXECUTED

Dozens of nobles faced the firing squad. Among them were:

Bitwoded Wolde Tsadik, President of the Senate;

Dejazmatch Wolde Emmanuel, Governor of Jimma Province;

Blatte-Geta Wolde Mariam, former Ethiopian Minister in Paris, who had submitted to the Italians;

Blatta Ayele Gabre, former president of the Special Court of Addis Ababa;

Ato Bashah Warad, former Director of the Ministry of Finance.

Tasfaye Tagagne, Director of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The three sons of Dr. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London.

Other Ethiopian chiefs were deported in aeroplanes to unknown destinations.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly.—Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time: 9 to 12 A.M & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY 9 A.M. to 12 A.M only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Bullion Quiet And Wheat Featureless

Bombay, May 8

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

New York cotton was fairly steady on account of the scarcity of contracts.

BULLION QUIET

London bullion prices ruled quiet.

WHEAT FEATURELESS

Wheat was featureless but rubber and jute ruled firm.

WALL STREET QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, May 8

Previous closing	12.85
To-day's opening	12.87
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing	12.88
Difference	plus 03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, May 8

Previous closing	7.22
To-day's opening	7.20
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	7.21
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 232-4
July August	Rs. 237-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 8

The sentiment on the cotton market leant to the bear side on the basis of crop prospects but with speculative longs well liquidated and no hedging contracts were scarce and sellers became cautious.

The session opened trading in October at 12.87 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. The market however ruled quiet but steady on weak foreign advices which induced profit taking but the market showed some resistance at the close and closed at 12.88 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (13.17/13.16) 13.09/13.08
October (12.92/12.91) 12.87/12.87
December (12.88/12.88) 12.83/12.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (7.25) 7.22
American December (7.29) 7.27
Egyptian March (10.90) 10.90
Egyptian May (11.10) 11.10

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 8

Broach cotton for July August moved between Rs. 237-8 and Rs. 236-8 at night. The rate at 9-30 p.m. closed at Rs. 237-8 Broach April May was Rs. 5-4 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 8

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

JUTE

New Crop May June (£21 3/4 sellers) £22 paid and sellers
Dunlop May (£25) £25 sellers
Lightning May (£23 1/2) £23 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (10 3/4 buyers) 11 value
Forward July September (11 paid and buyer) 11 1/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 5/16 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 8

Previous closing	4.93 5/8
To-day's opening	4.93 5/8
To-day's closing	4.93 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 8

Previous closing	4.93.60
To-day's opening	4.93.60
To-day's closing	4.93.62

FRANC RATE

London, May 8

Previous closing	109.84
To-day's opening	109.84
To-day's closing	109 91

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 8

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.93.60. The market was quiet with narrow trading although there was slight upheaval which was not long materialised and the rate eased to 4.93.62.

Franc opened at 109.84 and slightly rose to 109.71 on some better feeling but eased later on poor support 109.91.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.312) 8.296
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.29
London on Milan (93.82) 93.78
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4) 0.91 7/8
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£249 buyers £249 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£24 buyers £24 1/8 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£63 to £65) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 8

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"Business small. No special feature."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 8

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 3/8d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 7/16d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 8

Liverpool wheat opened with July at 112 and October at 105 with a steady tone. Prices ruled active at the initial stage but later some hedge selling developed, the market was quiet and featureless.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 8

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-8) £7-0-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 8 10 p.m.

Silver ready	52 15 0
Silver 1st settlement	53 0 0
Silver 2nd settlement	53 3 6
Gold ready	34 11 3
Gold 1st settlement	34 11 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 9 9
Sovereigns	22 2 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 8

Wheat May	5 11 0
Wheat September	5 13 3
Linseed May	8 4 6
Linseed September	8 8 0

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery May 1937

Bombay, May 8

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 3 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 3 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 3 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 3 3

September delivery was about 0-3-9 annas higher.

Clearing May Rs. 8-3-6 and September Rs. 8-7-3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Rate

Liverpool, May 8

Wheat May closed at 114 1/4 as against the previous closing at 115

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at 2 p.m. at Rs. 94-8

Fluctuations were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	94 8 0
Highest	94 9 0
Lowest	94 7 6
Closing	94 8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 8

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 8

Opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 60 1/4) dol 59 1/4
N Copper Mining (dol 53 1/2) dol 53 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 104 1/4) dol 104
U S Steel Preference (dol 137) unquoted

JUTE SHARES BETTER

Limited Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, May 8

Jutes, in sympathy with better Hessians and fair outside support ruled better and share values recorded sharp advances over last levels. There was only limited business in coals. Teas were rather neglected. In miscellaneous chief speculative stocks opened steady although there was slight reaction towards close. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks: Reserve Bank 127/8

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab 95/6; Mandrabhon 94; Tapti Valley 754

Cotton: New Victoria 1/8

Coals: Bengal 325; New Tetturya 3/8; Borrea 15/4; South Karanpura 7/9

Jutes: Adamjee 13/8; Anglo India 380; Bharat 28/12; Budge Budge 283/8; Dalhousie 327; Fort Gloster 543; Hooghly 56/12; India 344; Kamarhatty 542; National 23/8; Presidency 4/4; Albion 236; Auckland 190; Barnagore 148/8 small lot; Clive 26/4; Delta 389; Hukumchand 11; Nuddea 50

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 12/4; Indian Copper 3/8 ex div; Rhodesia Copper 3/3; Bombay Suburban electric 177; Shahjhanpur 9/12; Hukumchand Electric 10/10; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 66; Indian Iron and Steel 48/12; National Iron and Steel 1; British India Corporation ordy 3/14; British India Corporation pref 143; Dunlop Rubber second pref 101; do ordy 21; Indian Wood Products 27/4; British Burma Petroleum 6/8; Midnapore zemindary 99/8.

Sugars: Balrampore 13 small odd lot; Buland 13/4; Carew and Company 17/4 small lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 26/6; Teesta Valley 29/8.—A.P.

CHEERFUL ATMOSPHERE IN LOMBARD STREET

Wall Street Irrigular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 8

Money Market: The gaily coloured Coronation bunting which introduces cheerful atmosphere in Lombard Street makes a strong contrast with depressed conditions which are being experienced by discount brokers.

Yesterday's poor treasury bills' allotment despite the fact that brokers gave increased price for bills is considered to be the last straw to break the camel's back.

The Bank of England note circulation reached a new high record of 475 million sterling reflecting improved trade and public spending.

Wall Street was irregular.

POONA SATYAGRAHA

(Continued from page 19)

ed the bell inside the temple, but they were not arrested.—A.P.

Bhopatkar On Lathi Charge

POONA, May 8.

In a statement to the Press with regard to the lathi charge before the Sonya Maruti Temple yesterday Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party says:—

"The report in to-day's some of the Bombay papers regarding the conditions prevailing prior and at the time of yesterday's lathi charge are absolutely incorrect. The procession I headed consisted mostly of educated persons and persons well placed in life. The lathi charge was made by the police all of a sudden without warning. No police officer asked me or any other leader to disperse the procession. No warning was given to the processionists for dispersing. There was no stone-throwing absolutely on behalf of the procession.

"To me the lathi charge appeared unprovoked. Even persons sitting quietly in the shops adjoining were dragged to the street, roughly handled and belaboured. Hundreds of persons will vouchsafe the truth I have stated. Yesterday's spontaneous hartal and representative mass meeting sufficiently indicated where the truth lay."—United Press.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY DEMANDED

POONA, May 8.

Mr. R. G. Bhiday, Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has telegraphed to the Governor of Bombay demanding an immediate and independent enquiry into yesterday's lathi charge.—United Press.

BIHAR P. C. C.

PATNA, May 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, has nominated the following fourteen, to constitute the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee:—

Doctor Syed Mahmud, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Srikrishna Sinha, Satya Narayan Sinha, Bipin Bihari Varma, Ramdayalu Sinha, Mathura Prasad, Ramnarayan Singh, Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Shiwanandan Mandal, Atul Krishna Ray, Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, Prof. Abdul Bari and Shah Ozair Munimi.

Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha has been appointed, General Secretary, and Messrs. Mathura Prasad, Krishna Ballabh Sahay and Shah Ozair Munimi have been appointed Assistant Secretaries.—A P.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 8.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Bank's selling T T 269 1/2
Bank's buying T T 267 3/8
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 822
Bank's buying T T 837
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from July.)
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/8
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/4
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.93 5/8 7th instant
Japan London 1/2 8th instant.
Hongkong London 1/2 8th instant.
Shanghai London 1/2 17/32 8th instant
Java London 8.97 1/4 8th instant
London Paris 109.84 7th instant.
London Belgium 29.22 3/4 7th instant.
London Switzerland 21.58 7th instant.
London Berlin 12.27 3/4 7th instant.
London Stockholm 19.40 5/8 7th instant
London New York 4.93.60 7th instant
London Amsterdam 8.99 5/8 7th instant
London Italy 93.77 7th Instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Steady Forward.
Gold £7-0-8 1/2 6th Instant.
Gold £7-0-8 7th instant
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 7th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/2 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 6th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 7th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 8.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 237/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 236/8 on long liquidation but again improved to Rs. 237/4. The recent improvement in prices seems too rapid and we think it advisable to secure profits on all holdings with a view to replace on low levels. Quotations

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points but the local market was quiet with Broach J/A delivery quoted at Rs. 236/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	231	8	0
Broach J/A	236	12	0
New Broach A/M	243	4	0
Oomra May	219	12	0
Oomra July	223	0	0
New Oomra D/J	222	4	0
Bengal May	190	12	0
Bengal July	193	4	0
New Bengal D/J	186	8	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 8.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-8. London-Paris Exchange rate declined 17 points at 109.84. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 3/8d. Speculators and India bought while speculators and China sold. Business was small New York silver prices declined 1/8 cent to 45 cents while Montreal futures closed unchanged to 5 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/32. The local market was dull and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	12	0
Vaishakh	34	11	6
Jeth	24	10	0
SILVER.—			
Ready	52	14	6
Vaishakh	53	0	6
Jeth	53	3	6

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN SHARE BAZAR

SHORT COVERING WEAKENS TECHNICAL SITUATION: OPERATORS AWAIT TATA STEEL CO.'S REPORT

BOMBAY: May 8.

There was fairly large covering to-day in the local Share Bazar, which will remain closed till Friday.

Hopes of smooth passing of the settlement infused better feeling in the market, but, on the other hand, the technical position of the market is becoming weak and any selling move will have a depressing effect.

It is generally believed that the settlement will pass off satisfactorily, and it ought to be, but effects of violent fluctuations are bound to tell on the market. It is feared that Brokers will not be able to recover all their dues from their clients and, we think, it unsafe to follow the rise and prefer to liquidate holdings.

In the meantime the report of the Tata Steel Co., Ltd., will be out. This report is likely to be colourless without any scheme regarding extensions and profit participating scheme for employees is bound to take a fair portion of prospective earnings. The net profits after allowing all usual depreciation together with about 20 lakhs for bonus will be about one crore and 85 lakhs.

The political atmosphere in Europe is generally more favourable and there is no prospect for any inflation in U. S. A. The Gold question remains unsolved and we see no reason for material improvement in prices in the near future.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,530 and improved to Rs. 1,590, at which level the market closed. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 341.

In other Sections there was moderate business and prices ruled steady.

There was substantial improvements in Alcock and Shivrajpur shares on active speculative buying influenced by some new orders to the former company.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 8.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	897	8
100	CENTURY	196	4
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	285	0
100	COLABA (nil)	185	0
100	Coorla	107	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0	9-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	208	12
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1.725	0
100	Indore	46	4
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	100	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	313	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	605	0
250	Madras United	11	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1.100	0
250	Model	56	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	240	0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51	0
100	Phoenix (10)	812	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	93	12
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 1-4)	252	8
100	Swan (nil)	108	2
500	Vishnu (Rs 50)	1300	0
1000	Western	805	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	34	2
500	Imperial	1,535	0
125-500	I. Conty. (R. 7-8)	375	0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	138	8
100	Reserve Bank	129	8
5	Union (As 4)	5	10
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	168	0
10	BUNDI (As. 10)	41	12
100	Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	131	4
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	552	8
40	Katni Def (Rs 83-8-9)	2322	8
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	391	4
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	311	4
10	PUNJAB (As. 12)	30	8
100	SHAHABAD (As. 14)	521	4
70	United	165	0
	INSURANCE.		
80-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	1.155	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	12
20	Mercantile	55	0
200	Oriental (125)	5,800	0
10-50	Universal Fire (As 4)	5	7
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	11
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	172	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1677	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	6
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
100	Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10	Broach	14	4
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	285	0
100	Surat (Rs 6)	205	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	180	10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 8.

Century (196/14) 195 193 196 194 195 196
Bom. Dyeing (900) 895 900 892 897 896 897
Kohinoor (311/4) 311 310 313 312 313
Central India (283/12) 281 286 282 285
New Great (247/8) 246 248 240
Simplex (95) 96 95 93
Swadeshi (252/8) 250 253 251 252
Bundi (41/4 41/8
I. Cement (555) 550 553 550 552
Punjab (31) 30/8
Shahabad (521/4) 522 521 522
Andhra (1680) 1680 1677
Tata Hydro (180/10) 180
Tata Power (1522/8) 1525 1521 1522
Tram. Ord. (151/4) 151/9 151/4
T. Steel Dfd. (1550) 1530 1590 1555 1585 1570 1590
T. Steel Ord. (338) 336 341 337 341 338 341
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178) 178 177/8
Bellapur (175/10) 175 173
B. Steam (282/8) 282
B. Burma (717/8) 716 726 721 727 722 728 732/8

1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1522	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100	C. Province	94	12
100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat	94	0
100	Mandra Bhom	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	767	8
	MININGS		
10	SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	66	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 7-8)	1590	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	341	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	345	0
50	B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	173	12
200	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250	BOM. STEAM (Rs. 16)	282	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	732	8
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	236	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	3
50	B TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	116	0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	12	6
2sh.	Indian Copper	3	9
10	Indian I. and Steel	49	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs 4)	140	0
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	590	0
100	I Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	816	4
15	Scindia	27	3
30	PREMIER CON.	94	8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	22	0
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p c Bombay Steam	298	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (TF)	82	4
5	p.c Centra. India (T.F.)	537	8
7	p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7½	p.c Punjab Cement	15	0
6-1/4	p c Prem Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	150	0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1515	0
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	8
7	p.c Vishnu	692	8
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4	p.c. Bom Telephone	51	8
7	p.c Sholapur	80	12
6	p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 8.

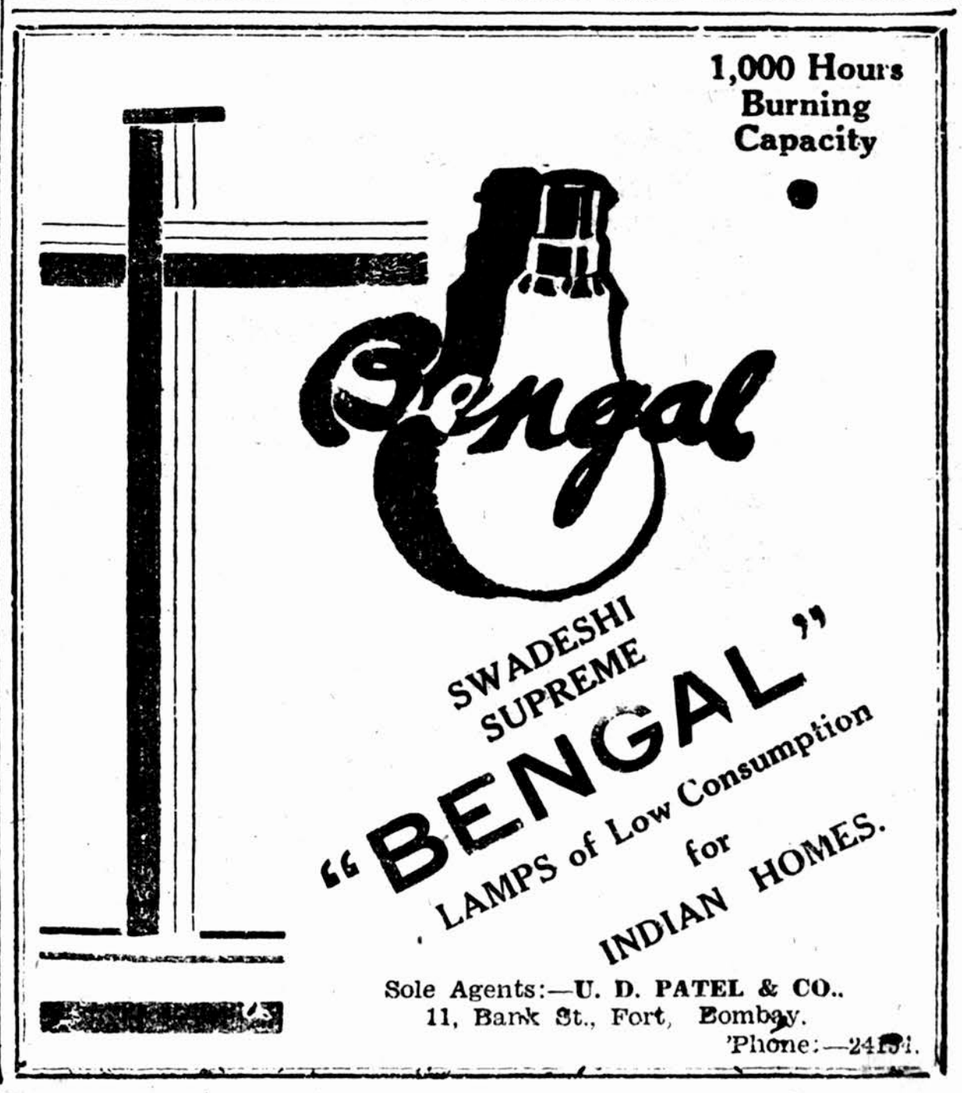
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 79/14
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/10
4 per cent U. P. Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/7
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8



Sport From All Quarters

Pride Of Yorkshire Cricket Village

OLD WOODEN SHACK THE VILLAGERS WILL NOT PULL DOWN

There is an old wooden shack in the tiny village of Kirkheaton, a few miles north of Huddersfield, which is steeped in Yorkshire cricket tradition. It is a relic of the days when George Hirst and Wilfred Rhodes were village cricketers..

It holds memories of boyhood days for Hirst. It was from this "pavilion" that he went out on the village green to play such cricket that led to him becoming one of Yorkshire's greatest stars. And he holds such memories that he refuses to hear of it being pulled down.

And Kirkheaton agrees. But the villagers are determined to pay tribute to these great men, and propose to build a proper pavilion at a cost of some £500 or £600. This, since the population of the old village itself is roughly 500, means a great deal.

A visit to this tiny village gave me a true insight into the days when cricket was a six-day business to all true-born Yorkshiremen.

Kirkheaton is not given up to hero worship. Yet they realise that to Hirst and Rhodes a tribute is due. When the new pavilion will be completed I do not know. Kirkheaton is determined to have it But because they are practical, level-headed Yorkshiremen they won't go into it until the money is raised

George Hirst, incidentally, is president of the village club, and Wilfred Rhodes is a vice-president.

Boyhood Of "Dowd"

Here I found Thomas Hill, nephew of the famous Yorkshire Test player. Thomas is sixty-eight now, and his range of memory takes in both the boyhood of "Dowd" Hirst, and the debut of Wilfred Rhodes. Many years ago, Thomas played in the side with these great men.

Thomas says that Hirst was a born cricketer. He took to the game naturally. George played just one match with the Kirkheaton second team, and then he was promoted almost immediately to the senior side. A great honour in those days.

It wasn't long before he was claimed by the country. Thomas walked to Huddersfield, and so did many of the lads of Kirkheaton, to see "Dowd" play his first important match, Thomas has a year or so on top of George Hirst, and readily recalls when they played in shorts in the old hayfield.

I found that many of the records of the village were lost when Dave Wilson, secretary for nearly half a century, died. But Kirkheaton is trying to get out a brief history in readiness for the great occasion.

Thomas also recalled the times when to win a match on an opponent's ground, meant a quick dash for the sanctuary of the dressing room.

Bowled For Hours

"Wilfred Rhodes", he said to me, "knows more about cricket than any man breathing. He studied cricket as a boy, and set his mind on becoming a great player.

"For nours he would bowl up at the old stackgarth. He would find a spot and pitch for it the whole time. He was always quiet and patient and quick to learn. Once he had made his spot he was in.'" Like George Hirst, young Rhodes was claimed young by the county.

And now when the summer sets in these two old-timers will be coaching our amateurs of the future, Rhodes at Harrow and George Hirst at Eton. Yet they will keep an old custom Some time during the season they will return to Kirkheaton to play in their home village with their old school mates. Perhaps this is the spirit that has made Yorkshire. "Sunday Express".

S.O.S. PIGEONS

'Planes May Carry Them

Some of the air lines in Australia are considering the use of homing pigeons on passenger carrying aeroplanes as an extra precaution in the event of crashes or forced landings in remote places. Exhaustive "try-outs" with the best breed of pigeon are in preparation, according to Austral News. Pigeons it is contended, always seek human habitation. If set free from a missing machine, and failing to find their own lofts established at aerodromes, they would almost certainly land in a locality where their messages would be discovered.

SAVING FOR OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKIO

A saving scheme to help Germans to attend the Olympic Games in Tokio has been started in Germany. The prospective traveller pays RM40. per month into a saving bank until April 30, 1930. From May 1, 1939, interest at the usual rate is paid on the savings. Should the person by that time have decided not to go to Tokio he is in no way bound, but can regard the money put aside as an ordinary savings bank account.

GERMANY'S YOUTH HOSTELS

200,000 foreign hikers spent a night at a Youth Hostel in Germany during 1336. Among these British visitors predominated. During the past four years 339 new Youth Hostels with a total of 19,992 beds have been established in Germany. The total number of visitors who passed the night in a German Youth Hostel during last year is 7,500,000.

BRIGHTON HOCKEY CUP

Previous Winners

1895—Naval Volunteers (now Calcutta Rangers).
1896—Naval Volunteers.
1897—S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1898—S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1899—Calcutta Rangers.
1900—St. James School.
1901—Royal Irish Rifles.
1902—Royal Irish Rifles.
1903—S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1904—Hornets A.C.
1905—B.E. College, Shibpur.
1906—S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1907—S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1908—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1909—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1910—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1911—Calcutta Rangers.
1912—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1913—Calcutta Rangers.
1914—M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1915—Calcutta Rangers.
1916—B. Y. Assn., Lucknow.
1917—Calcutta Rangers.
1918—B. Y. Assn., Lucknow.
1919—Xaverians.
1920—Asansol Recreation.
1921—B. E. College, Shibpur.
1922—E. B. R. Sports Club.
1923—Lucknow Y.M.A.
1924—Calcutta Football Club.
1925—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1926—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1927—Xaverians.
1928—Telegraph Recreation.
1929—E. I. R. Sports Club.
1930—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1931—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1932—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1933—Jhansi Heroes.
1934—Calcutta Rangers.
1935—Calcutta Customs A. C.
1936—Bombay Customs.
1937—B.N. Railway.

£1,166,666 has been set aside for the maintenance of the German Youth Hostels during 1937.

GOLF PROFESSIONAL TO MARRY HIS PUPIL

W. J. Cox, the Wimbledon Park golf club professional and Ryder Cup player, has become engaged to one of his pupils five years after first teaching her how to hold a club.

The pupil is Miss Vera Cocking, of Park Langley, Beckenham.

Cox told the "Sunday Express":—

"She followed me round in tournaments, and I began to depend on her presence.

"I could not afford to get engaged but marriage became more possible as I began to win more and more events.

"We shall be married after the tournaments are over in August—and I can teach my wife to become an expert golfer."

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE v. SOUTHERN

Novel Empire Contests Proposed

A "northern hemisphere versus southern hemisphere" Empire olympic contest is a possibility, next year, following the official Empire Olympiad at Sydney in February, at which a large number of Empire athletes will compete. The amateur athletic union of Australia is considering it and will probably approach the British Empire Games Association with the suggestion that such a contest be held in Melbourne. "Northerns" would include Britain, Canada and India, and "Southern's" main strength would come from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

KING'S HORSE WINS AT NEWMARKET

Jubilee, A Two-Year-Old Colt's Fine Performance

King George VI's Jubilee won the Ashby Stakes at the opening of the Newmarket season, beating Daydawn by a short head.

Jubilee's fine victory stamps him as one of the best two-year-old colts. This young horse is likely to carry the King's colours to many victories this season

J. Crouch, who rode in masterly style and won many races in Madras last season, is now first jockey to the King and he fully deserves the applause he received after he scored a thrilling victory on Jubilee.

The new Jockey Club rule, to prevent foreign horses from winning valuable prizes in handicap races, is very much praised in England.

Foreign Horses To Carry Top-Weights

The large number of successes scored by foreign horses last season in England, is attributed to the excessive weight the English horses carry, when foreign champions are entered as "unknown" in handicap events

In future all foreign horses will be given top-weights until they have run three times in England and expose their true forms

Candidates For The Derby

In consequence of Gainborough Lass's impressive performances in the Column Produce Stakes and placing third in the One Thousand Guineas, her owner Sir John Jurvis is making plans to run her in the Derby.

The book-makers are adopting cautious attitude in offering odd on another Derby candidate. The Hour. The odds of 100-1 offered against the colt previously is now reduced to much less.

Fairford is still first favourite for the Derby. His six lengths victory in the Greenham Plate at Newbury has raised the hopes of his owner and trainer of annexing the Epsom classic.

Fred Archer headed the winning jockeys list in thirteen consecutive seasons, from 1874 to 1886 inclusive, his biggest total of wins in one season being 246, in 1885. In all. Archer rode 2.748 winners.

REMEMBER WEDNESDAY, 12th MAY—LAST DAY FOR SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

(See Pages 24 and 25)

The Resurrection Of Ram Nath

(Continued from page 12)

round but the new Ram Nath with the blood of his ferocious ancestors effervescing in his veins listened unmoved and silently. Then he said:

"Go to that well and get me some water."

"Go and get it yourself" she said scornfully.

He rose quietly and walked towards the well which was about twenty yards away.

She quiet unconsciously followed him keeping up a biting running commentary. Then as they reached the well Ram Nath suddenly moved as if possessed by some sudden regenerating power and catching her by her wrist—she was too suprised to do anything—flung her into the well. It was an empty disused well which he knew fairly well and below, it was full of tangled creepers and brushwood. It was also deep enough for anyone falling in not being able to get out without extra assistance. As she went into the well with her hands high above her head and her eyes wild with terror she screamed and then with a dull thud she landed at the bottom.

Ram Nath gave a sigh of relief as he heard the thud. His brow was wet with perspiration which was partly the result of accumulated fear and partly the result of fatigue. Now that it was all over he felt a new man. His eyes blazed with triumph. What would Bhansi Lall and the village say 'now'? His heart swelled with pride, he had, at last, done what he ached to do long, long ago.

Presently, his wife, when she had overcome her first spasm of fear, yelled out: "You, old fool! Wait until I come out I will kill you!" It was a tactless thing to say for a woman in her position and a grim smile hovered on Ram Nath's lips.

"Woman! After I've finished with you, you'll be thankful to be alive." He peered over the edge and added a last parting shot "And now I am feeling hungry, I am going to eat something; in the meantime you can shout as much as you like—no one will hear you." And with this he walked back to the "Bubool" tree and unpacking his bundle began munching the thick, brown "chapatti"

She began to scream something vague and unintelligible like she did when she came into one of her periodic tantrums and Ram Nath silently thanked his lucky stars that he was out of striking distance.

"At least give me something to eat" she pleaded.

He walked up to the edge of the well and peered inside. He was still eating "Listen Woman" he said, "You won't get anything to eat for the simple reason that I am going to cure you of a lot of undesirable habits."

She cursed him and looked around for something to throw at him and then recognising the futility of any aggressive action she suddenly began crying. But it was no use—Ram Nath ignored her.

Afternoon turned to evening and evening turned to night and still the situation remained unchanged. Below the woman was faint with hunger and exhausted; above the man smoked his "Chilum" on a full stomach and was happy. But she rather than show her hunger cursed him now and then at periodic intervals.

Soon the stars began to twinkle in the skies and she became restless. "Wait until I came out, and I will teach you such a lesson that you will remember even when you die!" she cried.

"You will never come out" he said placidly and then: "I think I had better cut off your tongue for it strikes me woman that you talk too much." By now she was quite willing to believe him to be capable of any infamy and she shouted out in terror. But he continued to remain indifferent; at regular intervals he threatened to cut off her tongue and she became quiet Gradually her terror got the better of her and she lay back and sobbed It was the realisation that the days of her autocracy had gone that rankled within her skull and above, the man exulted in the knowledge that he had released the flood gates of a new democracy in which he had, at last, gained at least the substance of freedom.

Suddenly she heard a hiss somewhere in the creepers and she shrieked madly, "there's a snake—there's a snake. Pull me out, oh pull me out!" Ram Nath uncoiled the rope and lowered it into the well and after admonishing the woman to hold it tightly began hauling her up. Mid-way he paused while she hung suspended in mid-air and said:

"Now swear that you will be an obedient wife: that you will behave like Bhansi Lall's wife and that you will always do whatever I tell you to do; otherwise—I will let you go back to the snake."

She shrieked with terror "I swear! I swear!" and gradually she felt herself being raised—she had learnt her lesson!

Do you wonder that the villagers who had grown used to Ram Nath's wife and her methods were surprised to see a complete transformation in both of them the next morning? They could not believe that the cowed and submissive woman who walked behind Ram Nath carrying his bundle, his lathi and a coil of rope was his wife. She seemed more like a new bride than a hardened termagant—so docile and gentle was she. But to this day the metamorphosis of Ram Nath's wife still remains an unsolved mystery in the village of Shamgarh. Bansi Lall, it is true, has his own suspicions as to what happened but he has not an inquisitive mind—you see he is the typical peasant.

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A VISION OF THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW

(Continued from page 5)

a steel frame and a light outer covering. It will have a triangular base measuring 68 feet on a side, and each of the three sides will be triangles, tapering to a point about 700 feet in the air. One of the sides may be coloured to give sufficient depth when seen from a distance.

From its base two escalators will mount the 65 feet to the sphere entrance. They will be the longest moving stairways in the world, and each will carry a double file of passengers. Their maximum capacity will be 16,000 persons an hour.

The total investment [illegible] and because of the Fair is expected to reach the aggregate of 125,000,000 dollars. Covering 1,216½ acres, plans for the exhibits and amusements have been arranged on a sufficient scale to accommodate a maximum attendance of 800 000 in a single day. An average daily attendance of 250,000 is expected.

Approximately 35,000 persons will be directly employed in the Fair and more than 150,000 indirectly. Provision will be made for the parking of 35,000 cars near the Fair grounds. Trailer camps will also be established where large numbers of visitors can establish their ambulant homes for an indefinite stay. These temporary cities will be supplied with all modern facilities, such as sewage disposal, light, water and provision shops.

President Roosevelt has invited 59 nations to participate in the Fair. Thirty-seven have already expressed a desire to be represented, and definite commitments are expected in the near future. It is confidently expected that the foreign participation at the New York Fair will be the largest in the history of international expositions.

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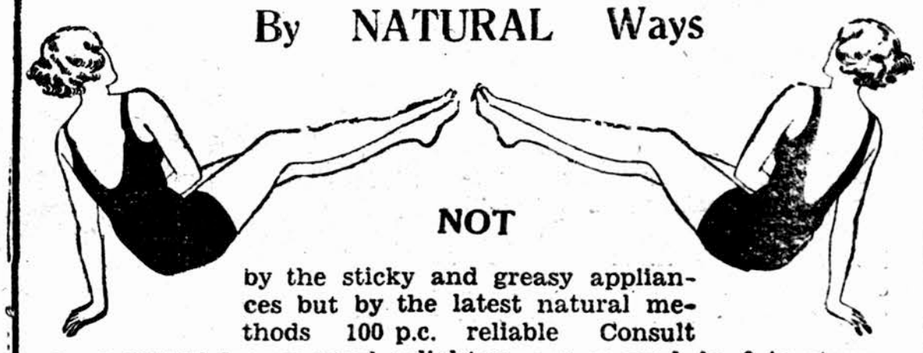

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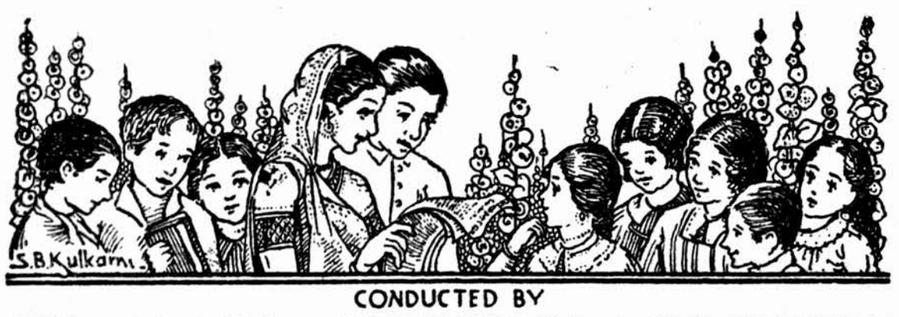
CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our chief worker of the Matunga-Dadar Balkanji-Bari, Mr. C. K. Sampat very kindly invited us to visit the children's meeting there last Sunday. So I and Sjt. Namle Bhai of the Vile Parle Children's Association went there.

Children of Matunga have been meeting every Sunday morning regularly at the Nappu Hall. When we arrived at the place they had already started playing games. It was indeed a great joy to see and meet them.

The children sang songs in chorus with Sampat Bhai. Then he related to them a couple of stories. And after that Namle Bhai thanked them and expressed a hope that our Brotherhood of the All-India Children would thus grow from more to more.

Personally too, I wish to express my thanks to the children of Matunga and Mr. Sampat Bhai for giving us the joy of meeting them and hearing the songs and stories.

Sis. Sarla K. M. G. Vallabh, our youngest member at Secunderabad.

I hope to visit them as often as convenient, and I trust they will grow in number and arrange better and better programmes slowly and steadily.

DELHI CHILDREN'S "MELA"

I have just received a report of the Children's "Mela", held at Delhi recently, and I believe you would be interested in it too. So here it is.

The Delhi Children's Association arranged a three-day "mela" for children, at the Purdah Garden, and over one thousand children attended the functions each day. There was a different programme each day to keep up the spirits of the children.

On the first day, i.e., Friday, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over the proceedings. She was full of happy references to children and their company. Although advancing in years, she said, she carried the heart of the young and it was one of her most pleasurable experiences to be in the midst of the young.

Mrs. Asaf Ali spoke of the successful organisation of the function and said their idea was to get every child in the city to participate in the gathering. She hoped that more children would join the Association and that it would go from strength to strength.

There was a large gathering of children again on Saturday, when an interesting programme of music, dance and other forms of entertainment was gone through. Students from different schools took part and a very happy time was spent by all those present.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, who presided over the function on that day, was in a very happy mood when she addressed the children. She hoped the educational authorities and the Municipalities would co-operate with the organizers so that the children could be well-looked after in the schools as well as outside and that their recreation may not be neglected.

On the last day, i.e., Sunday the staging of "Veer Abhimannu" by the children of the primary classes of Commercial School was well done, so also the staging of "Romans v. English" by the children of J. K. Happy School. The Indraprastha Girls' High School staged a play, the underlying idea behind which being that education should be conducted on healthy and harmonious lines without tedium and the soul-killing processes even now prevalent in certain places.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., who presided on that day expressed that children's were the souls in which was hidden the future glory and greatness of the nation and everything possible should be done for the healthy growth of the children in all directions.

"I would request the organisers", added Mr. Asaf Ali, to approach the Local Government, the Municipalities and even the rich people with a request to contribute their mite for the children's cause, for we live for children."

Sweets were distributed to the children who later held a conference of their own, presided over by the 10-year-old girl, Miss Krishna Piari. The function came to a close with a vote of thanks by Mr. Padam Chand, the Joint Secretary.

The following message received from Mr. Gijubhai, a member of the Board of Directors of Balkanji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, was read at the meeting:—

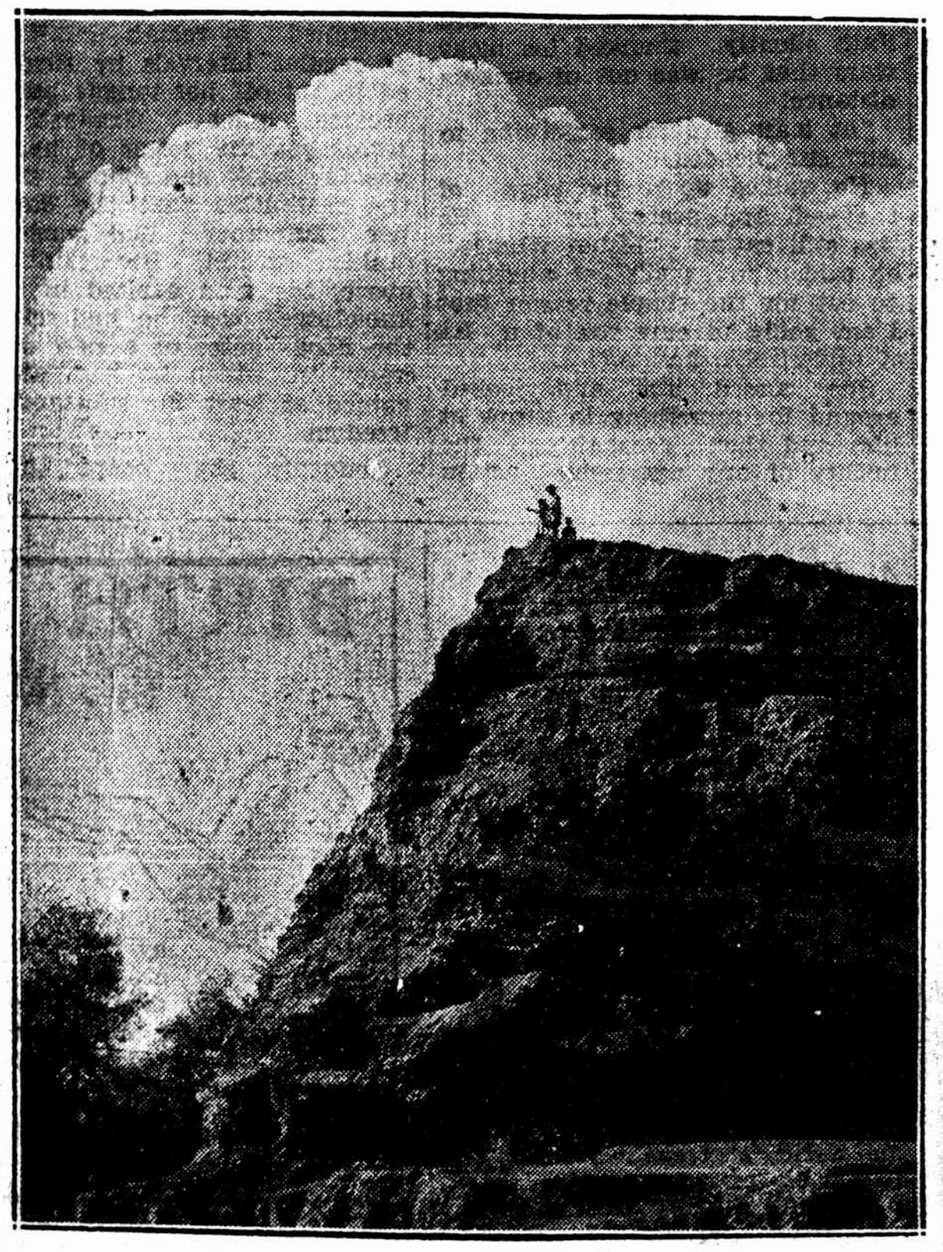
"My dear Children of Delhi,

I wished I was amidst you to participate in your divine joys and spiritual enjoyments. What message can I give you—you who have to give us the message of behaving towards you in a manner that would save the future generations from the dogmatic reign of the present adults.

Will parents and teachers ever understand that you are 'persons' and as such you deserve respect and regard from them. I wish they realize the fact that you neither belong to parents, society or any other authority.

You are above caste, creed, religion and the man made boundaries of the earth. Will parents and educators look up on you as the only hope of the future and will they care to save you from the present misguiding current of education, sociology and philosophy?

Realize in this conference that we are all brothers all on the world and that when we grow up, we shall try for the universal oneness of the present day children of Him who alone is the father of us all."



"AT THE TOP."

(Photo by Z. D. Barni).

PRIZE WINNERS.

In the last Colouring Competition, prizes have been awarded to the following:—

Rupee one each to Sis. Sharada Mankekar and Bro. Narayan Joshi.

Consolation prizes will also be sent to:—

Sisters Tehmina Sanjana, Zarina Kazi, Shalini Thakkar and Champu Naik.

Brothers P. K. Sethi, Rauf A. Khan, Alfred Lobo and Murlidhar Gopalkrishin Heble.

Please, be on the lookout for another novel competition in the Sunday's issue.

THE EAGLE AND THE PRINCE

(A Story by Bro. K. V. Raman.)

In a thick forest an eagle once built its nest in a big tree and lived with his young ones and his lame wife, there.

One day a Prince came to this forest to hunt. Unfortunately, the prince shot the wife of the eagle.

Children of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

thinking it to be an owl. The eagle's and his children's sorrow at this loss was very great.

The next day the father eagle buried his wife under the same tree on which he had built his nest. He visited the spot every day and wept. His sorrow was so great that he determined to kill the Prince.

When his young ones were able to fly and feed themselves he told them. "Look here, my loving ones, I am going to kill the Prince who shot your mother and my loving wife."

The children cried out, "Father you are very old and the Prince might kill you. Please remain at home and we will feed you."

"No, replied the eagle, "I will surely kill the Prince. Am I not strong enough to kill him?"

The next day he bought a small carriage with two ducks to draw it. While he drove the carriage, the cackle of the ducks drew a fox out of his den. He opened his mouth to swallow the ducks. But when he saw the eagle in the possession of the ducks, he shut his mouth and asked the eagle, "Where are you going my good friend?"

"I am going to kill the Prince, who killed my wife."

"May I come and help you?" asked the fox.

"Surely", was the eagle's answer. "When I call for you, please come to help me", said the eagle and drove on.

The quacking of the two ducks made an ant to come out of her ant-hill, "Good-day, eagle! Where are you going?"

"Good-day, Ant. I am going to kill my enemy the Prince who killed my wife."

"Can I help you?" asked the Ant.

"Yes, if you please, come when I call for you."

The eagle reached the end of the forest and camped there to spend the night. He brought some fruits for the ducks and for himself.

At night, a lion came and asked him: "Who are you?" and what are you doing here?"

"I am the king of birds and I have stopped here to pass the night. I am on my way to kill the Prince."

"To kill the Prince! Oh, I don't think you will succeed. Any way the Prince shot at me one day, and I will help you.

"Thank you. Come when I call for you."

By this time it was dawn. The lion went to his den and the eagle travelled on to the Palace of the Prince.

On his way he met the sea and asked it also to help him when the need arose. And the sea agreed.

At last the eagle came up to the gates of the Palace.

(To be continued in the next Sunday's issue.)

SOCIAL ATTITUDES

(C. S. M.)

I must never stoop to gossip at any time.

I must always try to realize that the greatest thing is to be of service to others and that is what real success is.

I must not listen to anything that is not meant for me to hear.

I must be democratic in my point of view, associating with all people who express good.

I must always be kind and courteous.

I must be appreciative, never taking for granted the things other people do for me.

I must be especially appreciative of the loving services of my mother and father.

I must assume my responsibility in my home.

I must talk over with my father and mother my duties and see that I perform them well and cheerfully.

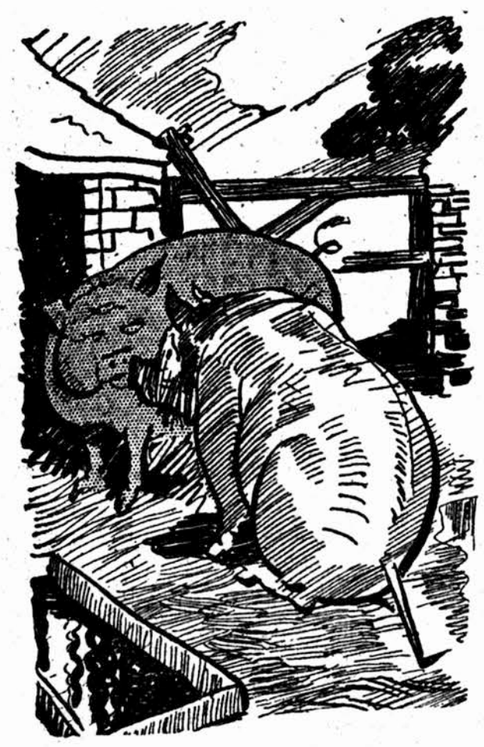
Mr. C. K. Sampat, B.A., chief worker of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari.

Our Humorist At Large

Inspecting the new flat: "You must oil all the doors well, this sqeaking is dreadful."

"Mrs. Wiggs is the most economical woman I know.....she never uses powder in windy weather."

Doctor: "Now let me see your tongue—did you hear me?"
Patient: "I have my tongue out all the time."



This weather has been dreadful—I simply cannot keep the curl in my tail.

"Does your old man like potterin' round the 'ouse?"

"Yes, so long as it's a public one."

Applicant: "Can you give me a job here to-day, Mr. Patrick?"
Patrick: "Well, I've got a man here to-day that ain't come and if he doesn't turn up to-morrow, I'll send him away and take you on."

A CATCH

(Sent by Bro. Hamid.)

Give your friend a sheet of paper and a pencil, and take pencil and paper yourself and say. 'Write any sentence you like, and although I do not see the writing, I will write exactly the same!'

Your friend will write something and fold the sheet of paper. Then he will ask you to see what you have written.

He will admit that you did exactly what you said you would do. For on the paper you have written 'exactly the same!'

MY DREAM

(Sent by Bro. Narain.)

It may have been the pudding,
But it was the duck;
I dreamed a dream the other night—
I do have rotten luck!
I only know that something came
To biff me on the head;
I dodged and fell down—down—
Down—still clutching to my bed.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

THE BRITISH CORONATION

(Continued from page 9)

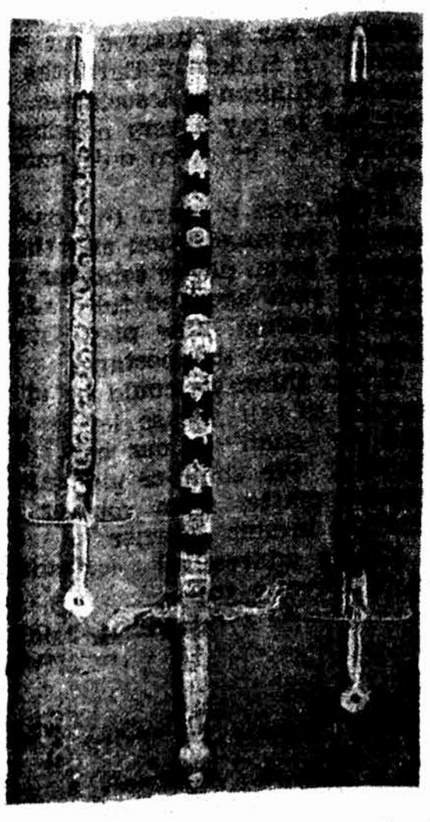
is performed thus: The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal, preceded by Garter King of Arms, pass to the East Side of the Theatre, and the Archbishop says, "Sirs, I here present unto you King George, your undoubted King: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" In similar manner the proclamation is made at the South, West, and North sides of the Theatre, the King standing by his chair and facing the people on the side at which the proclamation is made, and the people replying to each demand with acclamations of "God Save King George."

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

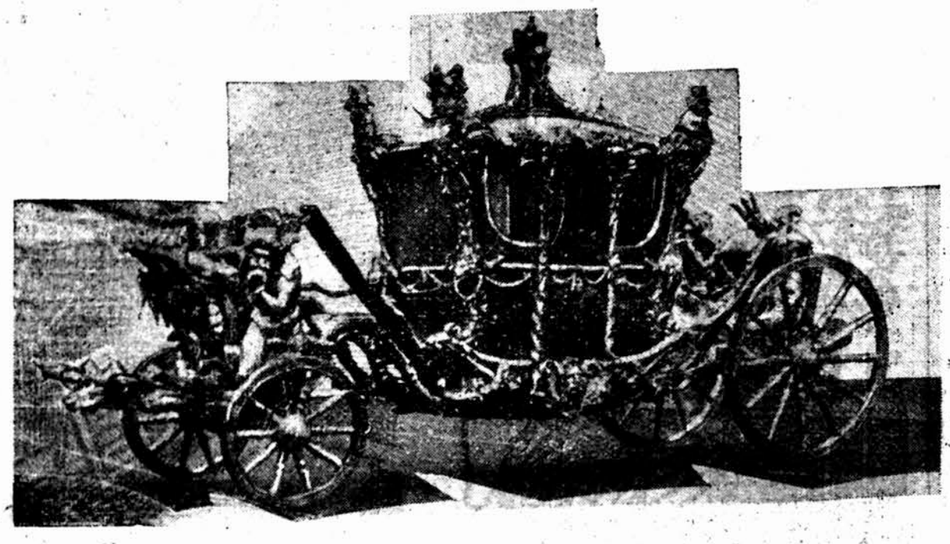
Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret.

The Oath

The Oath taken by the Sovereign has varied in form according to the religious and political state of the kingdom; but in substance it has remained an obligation to maintain the laws and customs of the realm, to execute justice and mercy, and defend the Church. The changes in its form are full of historical interest, and have been the subject of great political controversy from time of



(Left to right): The sword of Spiritual Justice, the Sword of State and the Curtana or the Sword of Mercy.



from a period long antecedent to the Christian era. The Books of the Old Testament are evidence of the performance of these rites at the inauguration of the ancient Jewish kings and it was doubtless on the authority of the Holy Scriptures that the same ceremonies were afterwards adopted by the Christian nations. The ceremony of Anointing may be considered the real pivot of the whole Coronation, of which the Crowning is the culmination, for the symbolism of the service emphasises the sacred as well as the civil office to which the King is thus admitted. Indeed it has been pointed out that the Coronation Service is practically identical with that used for the consecration of a Bishop, except the laying on of hands, and some contend that there is evidence that even this rite was not omitted in earliest days.

Annointing

The Anointing is thus performed: The King being divested of his crimson Robe and Cap of State—the robe and cap indicative of his Parliamentary rank in which he comes to the Abbey—proceeds to the Altar and takes his seat in King Edward's Chair. Four Knights of the Garter (summoned by Garter King of Arms) hold a canopy over his Majesty. The Dean of Westminster takes from the Altar the Ampulla containing the Consecrated Oil and pours some into the Anointing Spoon, which he hands to the Archbishop, who anoints the King on the palms of his hands. his breast, and his head in the form of a cross, signifying, according to the authority of Archbishop Becket "Glory, Sanctity, and Fortitude."

Investiture

After his anointing the King is invested with the Royal and Priestly Robes and the Regalia are delivered to him. Some of these robes have a definite religious signification. They are the Colobium Sindonis, the Supertunica, the Armill or Stole, and the Pallium or Royal Robe. The Colobium Sindonis is a surplice without sleeves, of fine white cambric, and was an ancient dress of bishops and priests. The Supertunica is a close-fitting surcoat with plain sleeves of rich cloth of gold. It has a girdle of the same material, with a gold buckle and hangers to suspend the Sword with which the King is girded. The Armill or Stole is also of cloth of gold lined with crimson, and is placed round the neck. It is an ecclesiastical ornament, the origin of which may be traced even prior to the Christian era, and, in this country, to Saxon times. A stole dating from the beginning of the tenth century is preserved in Durham Cathedral and was recently exhibited, on loan, at the British Museum. Finally the King is invested with the Pallium, which is a mantle in the form of a cope of purple and gold brocaded tissue fastened at the neck with a broad gold clasp, the train reaching about a foot on the ground.

Crowning

Clad in these robes, and having received the Regalia—the Spurs and the Sword (indicative of Knighthood), the Orb, the Sceptres, and the Ring—the King, seated in King Edward's Chair, receives, at the hands of the Archbishop, the ultimate symbol of sovereignty, the Crown.

A word may here be said of that most venerable relic, King Edward's Chair. It is made of

ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.

oak of an architectural design, the feet being formed of four sejant lions, and is attributed to the time of Edward I. But this structure was designed to contain a far more ancient and famous object, known as the Stone of Scone, which forms its seat. It is a block of reddish sandstone and, if the legends about it are to be believed, is the stone on which the Patriarch

THE STATE CROWN.

Jacob laid his head at Bethel, its subsequent migrations ending in its removal from Spain to Ireland by Simon Brech, who was crowned upon it there 700 years before the Christian era. There certainly was a stone corresponding to it in Ireland, pre-

(Continued on page 44)

QUEEN MARY'S CROWN.

"Comrade" Chandu Bibi, well-known social worker and President of the Delhi Workers' League, has been elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which will hold its session in Delhi shortly.

GIRL KIDNAPS HER FIANCE

A New York report says:—

Twentynine-year-old Josephine Goldman las her by friend after eight years. She decided to win him back. She wooed him with a revolver. Now she has been arrested under the Lindbergh law for trying to steal a sweetheart.

Irving Ames, radio part inventor, and the fair Josephine, a stenographer, resided in suburban Newark. They were happy until Irving found someone else.

"THEY AREN'T REAL."

On Saturday Josephine and a friend, Edward Marr, confronted Ames, Brandishing revolvers, they forced him into a car.

"You may not like it," said Josephine, but you are going to Elkton (the local Gretna Green), and I am to be your happy bride."

As the journey lengthened, relations became more friendly. Ames told Josephine he was afraid she might press the trigger of the revolver.

"These guns aren't real. They are toy pistols," she confessed.

That was enough for Ames. Opening the car door he bellowed for help. He was "rescued," and Josephine is now in custody.

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KESARI KUTEERAM EGMORE—MADRAS.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Screaming Babies!

The Way To Tackle Them

At a meeting on maternal mortality some time ago I drew down the wrath of the learned lecturer on my head because I described motherhood as a cataclysmic event, writes Dr. Mary Anthony in the "News Chronicle".

My sympathy goes out to the overwrought woman who is struggling with a squalling baby most of the twenty-four hours.

And in this connection, I venture timidly to say that many of the modern methods of baby care are far too strict. Mothers will heroically let a child cry rather than silence it by a bottle of sweetened water or a surreptitious feed at the breast.

Obviously the child is crying for some reason. Let us go through all the conditions that might be the cause of the screaming.

Is he wet or in any way uncomfortable? Change the napkins and smooth the blankets.

Is he suffering from wind and indigestion? Give him a little dill water, about half a teaspoonful in two teaspoonfuls of warm water.

Is he hungry? That depends on the amount he took at his last feed. A little experience will enable the mother to judge and it will not hurt to forestall the feed one hour. The next feed should of course, be an hour later in order to keep the digestion acting regularly.

Keep Your Head Cool

Lastly, is the child merely a little tyrant who demands incessant nursing and attention? Here the mother—and father—should fight to the last ditch to preserve their sanity. Let the infant howl and on the next day the howling will not last so long; on the third day it will be less still, until it finally resolves itself into the normal one hour of crying which most babies have at least once per day.

But if the child cries persistently, and there is no obvious explanation, the nearest welfare centre should be visited. Here the mother will get expert advice, which if carefully followed should bring about an improvement in the child's condition. If the baby is underweight or looks delicate it may be dangerous to let him cry too much, because a male child, especially, ruptures easily.

The cry of colic is sharp and piercing; the legs are doubled up and wind is passed. If this occurs after most feeds, the milk should be diluted or made more digestible by various methods. If the baby is breast-fed the mother

(Continued on Page 45)

Women's Education In Goa

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ADARSHA VANITA VIDYALAYA

(From Our Correspondent).

MARGAO, April 25.

Illuminated with electric lights of variegated colours that lent gaiety to the function and filled the hearts of the young inmates with pride and pleasure, the new building of the "Adarsha Vanita Vidyalaya" (Model Girls' School), one of the finest in the city of Margao, presented a lovely sight on the night of the 21st April when a "social" was held on the eve of the summer holidays.

admired also the small but impressive exhibition of the paintings, needle-work and other handicrafts executed by the young ladies.

The performance of the classic Deval's Marathi play "Sharada" with that of Scenes from Ibsen was as unique as it is remarkable in the stagnant cultural atmosphere of the Portuguese and clerical regime.

NEW BUILDING OF ADARSHA VANITA VIDYALAYA.

INTELLECTUAL OUTLOOK

The girls entertained the audience which was a large and representative one to a programme of musical and theatrical performance that could easily impress one with the ideals followed in the educational and cultural training. It included with Marathi songs, Portuguese songs and dialogue English songs, feats of physical culture and exhibition in distinctive histrionic skill. The public

A MARGAO ENTERPRISE

The school was founded 4 years ago by the Seva Samiti of Margao and although it was meant exclusively for the Hindus as hardly any other girls' school had been then in existence, it no longer recognises any differences of caste or creed. It boasts to-day its own building and an attendance of 130 pupils—a striking phenomenon in the Goan conditions of educational backwardness (illiteracy in Portugal is estimated as high as 80 per cent. according to the figures of the Geneva League of Nations!)

NEEDS OF EDUCATION

The progress made by this women's institution is praiseworthy because it cannot fail to inspire efforts in the field of education. The training given to the pupils is not merely adequate for the purposes of governmental examinations the school's record of which is quite creditable but stresses on an all-round linguistic knowledge of Marathi, English and Portuguese. The teaching personnel includes honorary workers who are inspired by the desire to impart a liberal education to their sisters drawn from different classes between whom superficial barriers of 'caste' consciousness and snobbism exist. These are curse of Goan life with its terrible poverty, its parasiticism, its psychology of inferiority complex aggravated by conditions of colonial rule.

OUR PROBLEMS

Although the sons and daughters

(Continued on Page 45)

Miss E. T. Chokkammal, B.A. B.L., was enrolled recently as an Advocate in Madras.

GIRL OF 22 WITH 26 JOBS

Judge Of Bankruptcy Court Is One Of Them

The most versatile girl in Australia at the moment is Miss Eileen O'Neil, of Darwin. She holds 26 positions under the Northern Territory Administration, and has just presided over sittings of the Commonwealth Supreme Court in Bankruptcy, during which the Administrator and the leading barristers of the town appeared before her in their legal capacity.

During the absence of the sheriff (Mr. Nichols), who is on extended leave, Miss O'Neil is carrying out the duties of Registrar in Divorce, Registrar in Bankruptcy, Public Trustee, clerk of the Supreme Court, clerk of the local Court, Sheriff, associate to Judge Wells, and bailiff of all jurisdiction of the Court. The whole of the work of the Justice Department and many other official duties are carried out solely by Miss O'Neil, says Austral News. Recently, when a man was tried before Judge Wells for murder, Miss O'Neil was placed in an unenviable position for a 22-year-old girl, as had a conviction and sentence of death been recorded the gruesome duty of arranging for the execution of the prisoner would have fallen on her shoulders. It was, as she stated later, with considerable relief that she heard the verdict of "not guilty" pronounced by the jury

Miss O'Neil, who is always cool and collected while lawyers argue, is a pretty brunette. She is not only the first woman to preside as Registrar over the Bankruptcy Court but also the first woman in Court without stockings.

Ear Trouble

How To Get Rid Of "Water In The Ear"

The special senses mean so much to us that every reasonable care should be given to keep them in good condition. It is during the summer season that the ear is exposed to certain peculiar dangers which may lead to damage of this precious sense of hearing.

The external ear canal, which is over one inch in length and which leads to the ear drum, is covered with fine hairs, from the follicles of which comes a waxy substance. If water gains entrance to the ear, which is a common occurrence during swimming, and if wax has collected in the ear, which also often happens, the wax absorbs the water, swells and, partially or completely, shuts off the ear drum.

It is this swelling of the wax and possibly the collection of a drop of water behind the wax which, pressing on the ear drum, gives rise to the sensation known as "water in the ear." The proper way to get rid of the trouble is by using more water, only it must be used by some competent person as a douche to wash out of the ear canal the collected wax, and so get rid of the "water in the ear."

Boils in the external ear canal are very painful. Any injury to the membrane lining the canal may lead to a boil because the injury gives a chance to pus-producing germs which may be lurking around. They invade the tissues and set up an infection. It is important to heed advice not to poke at your ears with such things as matches and hairpins. Removal of wax requires the gentle care of skilled hands.

There is an idea held by some people that if you have a cold in the head it is a good treatment to go in swimming, particularly in salt water. This is an error because bathing, especially diving or swimming under water, is apt to force infection up the eustachian tube from the nose.

The eustachian tube connects the middle ear, lying behind the ear drum with the back part of the nose and throat. It also acts as a drain for the middle ear, but it may reverse its action if the pressure in the nose is raised by forceful blowing of the nose or when in swimming. If there is infection in the nose and throat at the time, it will be forced into the middle ear where it will likely set up an infection known as otitis media which reveals itself by earache. Earache must receive prompt attention if serious damage is to be prevented.

Swimming is a fine exercise and it is most desirable to get out in the fresh air and sunshine in a bathing suit. It is also desirable, however, to safeguard your hearing, so keep out of the water if you have a cold or if either your nose or your ear is running.

One enemy—decay—attacks teeth. Another—Pyorrhea—threatens gums. This second enemy is so dangerous that 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from it. Merely brushing your teeth is but half the battle. Brush both teeth and gums with FORHAN'S and defeat both enemies. Forhan's contains a special gum-protecting ingredient found in no other toothpaste—Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent. So, in addition to making teeth sparkling white, Forhan's keeps gums sound, firm and healthy. Start using Forhan's today!

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CAUSES OF HOARSENESS

By hoaresness we mean a husky, rough, rasping or croaking character in the sound of the voice. It is not a disease in itself but a sign of disease that always calls for prompt investigation.

When a person becomes hoarse he should go at once to a doctor for investigation. The doctor will ask whether the hoarseness has occurred recently, or is of long duration. It is very common for a patient to say he has been hoarse only a few days, yet close questioning will reveal the fact that an intermittent hoarseness has been mistakenly regarded as separate attacks of acute laryngitis.

Two of the many dangerous conditions whose possible presence in acute hoarseness calls urgently for prompt detection are larynegeal diphtheria in children, and sudden swelling of the larynx in either adults or children.

Chronic hoarseness is often mistakenly attributed to "chronic laryngitis" so that cancer of the larynx has in many cases become hopelessly advanced before it is discovered; tuberculosis of the larynx or syphilis has often destroyed the cartilages before examination has revealed the cause.

To understand the mechanism of hoarseness we must remember that for clear speaking the vocal cords must (1) come together, (2) draw tenser, (3) vibrate. Anything that interferes with any or all of these essentials may cause the symptoms hoarseness.

A few of the causes which interfere with clearness of the voice include tumors on the vocal cords, either innocent (warty) growths or malignant (cancerous) growths, tuberculosis, syphilis, goitre, foreign body, kidney disease heart disease and certain nervous diseases. Tumors growing inside the chest by interfering with the nerve supply of the larynx may also cause hoarseness. The abuse of the voice either in children or in adults will also cause hoarseness.

With the presence of the symptoms of hoarseness, do not hesitate to consult your physician. He will give you a thorough examination and can readily decide whether or not the services of a throat specialist are necessary.

A DOCTOR'S REMEDY

A prominent medical man told the "News Chronicle". his cure for 'flu—

"Go to bed. Drink plenty—particularly lemon and orange juice. Stay in bed till at least 24 hours after your temperature is normal. Take things quietly for a time.

"The important thing is for people to go to bed as soon as they have any signs of 'flu, and stay there until they are properly well again."

A COLD IN SUMMER

Gives You A Timely Warning !

It is summer now and with some it's a habit to suffer from Cold in this season. Think not that such a trouble is in natural sequence of the climatic change. It often turns out to be a forerunner of a still graver mischief—Cough, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. It is always wise to be timely warned and take the right precaution. Modern science gives in your hand a rational remedy which is both a definite Curative and a Preventive in all cases of Chronic Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and such respiratory disorders. It's Dr. PUROHIT SWASHARI. Doctors believe in its efficacy and prescribe it with confidence.

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DR. PUROHIT PHARMACY.
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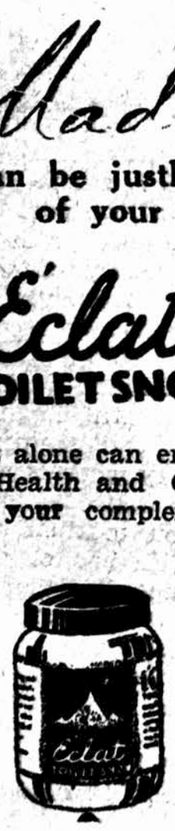

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FLIT really kills flies!

Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember—there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.

Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER *in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!*

cc3

If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT

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HERBERTSONS, LTD., Bombay and Calcutta.

WITH KAMALADEVI IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 6)

stands the house where he is stated to have lived while in Ceylon. It is now called the Caston House.

* * *

Welcome To Kamaladevi

Kandy had had its ways of glory as well. Its cultural heritage is still preserved in the famous Kandian Dance. Though still the city of forgotten monarchs, no occassion will be important enough without the old regal splendour and pageantry. Those responsible for the reception of Kamaladevi, perhaps, forgot that she is an arch-rebel out to demolish all this splendour and pageantry built upon the sweat of the toiling humanity. They perhaps, forgot that she is to-day the champion of these toiling masses. It did not strike them as odd and out of place to get up the huge demonstration they did. Fifteen elephants, fully caparisoned and an array of Kandian dancers decked in their crude, but shining, garments and ornaments the piper with his shrill sweet "Nagaswaram" music— all these headed the procession in all pomp. The whole of Kandy was in the streets. It was indeed a royal reception that Kandy accorded to Srimati Kamaladevi, the Socialist.

* * *

A Priestly Bogey

In the midst of this tremendous expression of popular enthusiasm and love, was to be seen the feeble voice of some Buddhist priests trying to rouse resentment. "Religion in Danger" was the cry raised, taking the cue from the "The Times of Ceylon". But the people turned a deaf ear and Kamaladevi took the first opportunity to expose the priesthood that fattened on the name of the Buddha who gave up his sceptre and crown for the service of the fallen and the lowly. "Kamaladeviki-Jai" and "Victory for Sama Samaj",—i.e., Socialism,—rent the skies as she began to expound the cause which turned Siddharta into Buddha, the Wise. This speech decided the issue.

* *

Among The 'Rudas'

The Wembly Theatre was again another scene of unprecedented enthusiasm. Admission was by tickets. Kamaladevi spoke on the "Struggle for National Freedom" The special feature of this speech was the exposure of Colonial Imperialism She played on her forensic skill to the best advantage. The matter and method were devastating and convincing..... Earlier, Kamaladevi was the guest of honour at a village called Gambola. The Rudiyas had invited her. The Rudiyas are outcastes and are victims of severe social ostracism They are said to be of Royal blood. A section of the ancient Kandian Royal Family was excommunicated. All trades and professions were closed to them. As time wore on, they came to be considered as the disinherited and outcastes of Society. But they have very fine physical features and still maintain a dignified and martial appearance. None will mix with them. They can't even till the soil. They have no entrance to public places without being humiliated. They can't wear even "banians'. Though law allows admission for their children in schools they can't find the congenial atmosphere of other students in the class rooms. The children may ride a vehicle. The Rudiyas have to live as beggars. They have preserved some of their handicrafts. They have also preserved their culture which expresses itself in the Rudiya Dance. They were elated to have Srimati Kamaladevi in their midst and they treated her to sumptuous hospitality.

* * *

In Trimcomalee

From Kandy to Trimcomalee is a long drive. On both sides of the road are extensive forests infested with wild animals,—elephants, leopards, wild boars and all. One could see the leopards cross the road in the dead of night as one drives along. Trimcomalee is soon developing into a great naval base and is of great strategic importance. Srimati Kamaladevi addressed the workers engaged in the construction of the base. The meeting reminded me of one of our own meetings. For the first time in the tour we saw the Indian tri-colour flying high above. It gladdened our hearts to see that our people have carried the Congress spirit even to this country. Srimati Kamaladevi spoke on the rights of labour.

* * *

The Forgotten Glory

From Tricomalee to Jaffna is again a long way off. On the way we passed through Mihintale where the temple of Mahindra once attracted great attention. Situated on the top of a hill with a thousand steps to climb, it wears a majestic appearance even in its ruins and overlooks a wide expanse of forest land. Coming down from Mihintale we come to Anuradhapura. Famous as the citadel of old Buddhist culture, art and civilisation which flourished over 2,000 years ago, Anuradhapura to-day is a city of ruins. Where once stood great structures, pieces of rare specimens of architecture and sculpture, we find but grave stones. Over vast areas we find but a few monolythic stones as in the graveyards, while the famous temple is being reconditioned or built. As I walked round these places beneath which was buried one of the greatest civilisations the world has ever known, I felt sad and sick at heart. The land that could boast of such a tremendous heritage was to-day throttled under the heel of Colonial Imperialism. I mused:

"The past is dear but dead to come no more.
Let's live in present and strive for greater morrow".

* * *

Trip To Jaffna

A spirit of adventure and feeling of excitement gripped us while we motored on to Jaffna. Srimati Kamaladevi presided over the Youth Congress here six years ago. Then followed the boycott movement against the Donoughmore Constitution. The Jaffna people,—Tamils all,—had now changed, at least the section of the intelligentsia. The boycott, they believed, has led the disaster. There was intense anti-Sinhalese feeling. The place where nationalism had a strong hold,—which led great national movements,—was to-day becoming the strong centre of reactionary communalism. An insidious attempt was being made to isolate Jaffna from the rest of the Island politically. "The feeling here is intensely anti-Sinhalese. We are prepared to ally ourselves with the Government and the Europeans as against the Sinhalese," said a leading citizen to me. That was the outlook. "The Times of Ceylon" exploited the situation. Obliging busy bodies were forthcoming and faked telegrams were dispatched and an atmosphere of hostility to Srimati Kamaladevi's visit was sought to be created. No wonder, therefore, we looked forward to our visit to Jaffna with excitement

* * * *

I however found that Jaffna did not fulfil the expectations of "The Times of Ceylon". The people who manufactured faked messages were nowhere to be found. The people of Jaffna responded magnificently. Srimati Kamaladevi had a two-day programme. The first day she spoke on "Socialism". On the second day she had three meetings. In the morning at Point Pedro a peasants' meeting had been arranged. A mild sensation was caused as an ex-State Council Member who was voted to the chair tried to create disharmony. He was shouted down and had to be escorted out of the meeting. Again at the Esplanade in the evening another gentleman tried to create a disturbance. He was supposed to be a popular leader. but he met with the same fate as his morning's confrere. Kamaladevi spoke on "Indian Women in the National Struggle" and an inspiring speech it was that she delivered. The Jaffna programme culminated amidst scenes of great enthusiasm at a meeting of the workers and peasants about ten miles from the town. About 10,000 people, men and women, had gathered to hear the Indian Woman Leader speak on "Labour's Struggle for Power" The organisers wanted a procession with music. But the authorities prohibited music. Still, the people lined up in a two-furlong procession marched on to the meeting place shouting slogans and "Jais". An address was presented to Kamaladevi. This was the last meeting of the tour.

Lanka Sama Samaj

A word about the Lanka Sama Samaj Party before I conclude. The leaders of the Party are a band of highly intellectual youths. Most of them have had their education in English Universities and have travelled far and wide. None had any appreciable acquaintance with the Sinhalese language when they launched on the Sama Samaj Movement. But they realised they could not approach the masses through any other medium. It is remarkable that these youngsters are to-day counted as the best of Sinhalese speakers. Dr. N. M. Parera and Comrade Philip Goonavardane are Sama Samaj Party members in the Ceylon State Council and have already become a terror to the "Juhukmis". Dr. Colvin de Silva, the President of the Party, is a Barrister and has all the qualities of a finished politician Leslie Goonavardene is as yet only 25 years old, but has developed a premature curl of his lips. Comrade Vernon Goonesekara is a proctor and is the Secretary of the Party and is ever active and very effective as a speaker. There are a host of others, Comrades all, who gave the impression of a happy family The Sama Samaj Party is still an infant. But it has caught the imagination of the people. There is a lot for it to do on the organisational side and the leaders of the Party would do well immediately to address themselves to this task.

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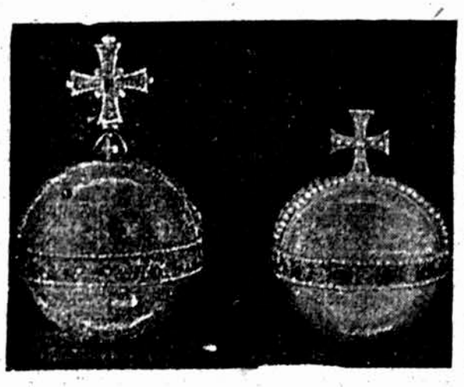
Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.
OE/206

THE BRITISH CORONATION

(Continued from Page 40)

served on the Hill of Tara, possibly as a stone used for purposes of consecration in that country. The Irish called it the Stone of Destiny, due to its alleged power of emitting an oracular sound to show the legitimacy of Royal descent. It may well have been taken from Ireland to the West of Scotland early in the Christian era, by the settlers from Ireland who established themselves in that country, for it certainly existed in that part of Scotland long

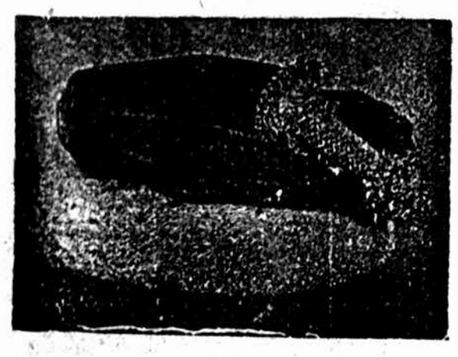


THE KING'S ORB AND THE QUEEN'S ORB.

before the ninth century, when it was removed by King Kenneth from Dunstaffnage to the Abbey of Scone. In Scotland the stone was accorded the same veneration, including the tradition that its possession was essential to the preservation of regal power. At Scone all the Kings of Ccotland were crowned upon it until the year 1296, when Edward I brought it to England and left it as an offering of conquest at the Shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. There it has ever since remained and has been used for the crowning of almost every successive Monarch of our land.

The Crown which the King receives at the hands of the Archbishop is known as St. Edward's Crown, and derives its name from that supposed to have been worn by Edward the Confessor, formerly preserved in the Abbey of Westminster. But, in fact, all the regalia were seized by the Parliament at the death of King Charles I, and broken up, and those now used are copies made anew for the Coronation of King Charles II.

Besides St. Edward's Crown, there is a State Crown, which is assumed by the King after the Coronation ceremony and is worn by him on leaving the Abbey. This is the Crown which is also used at the Opening of Parliament and at similar State ceremonies. The Imperial Crown represented officially on documents, coins, stamps, regimental colours, or wherever else the crown is used as an emblem, does not in fact correspond to either of these crowns, or to any actual crown, but is a conventional representation of the symbol of sovereignty, the form of which was standardised by King Edward VII, but was previously subject to variations of treatment to suit the design into which it was to be incorporated.



THE CAP OF STATE.

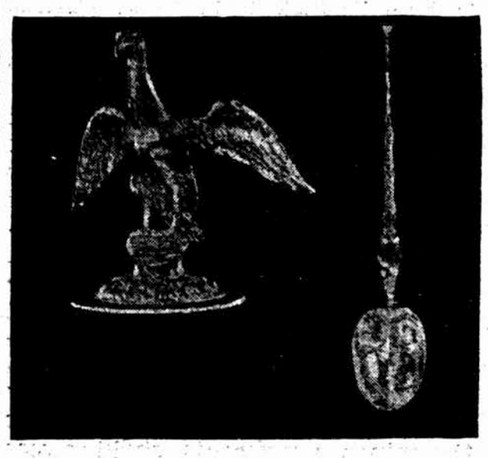
Homage

When the King has been thus invested and crowned, he receives the homage and fealty of the Spiritual and Temporal Peers. This is a definite link with the feudal system, dating from the time when the Peers were, or were selected from, those who were tenants in chief of the king and held their lands direct from him. For those lands they were bound to do homage, to declare themselves his liegemen of life and limb and earthly worship, and to swear to be faithful and true and to perform the services due on account of their tenures. But, to-day, the symbolism of this homage has a different, and far wider meaning. Though performed by the Peers—and for the historical reasons stated it can be performed only by them—it represents the homage of a whole Empire, and those in distant lands who, on the day of the Coronation, may perhaps, by one or other of the modern methods of transmission, be following the actual service, will feel that the Peers are expressing for them too the sentiments of loyalty and devotion which they would so willingly express, if opportunity offered, to the Sovereign whose exalted position forms the link which binds the British people into one Empire throughout the world.

The Anointing, Crowning (and Inthroning the Queen immediately follow the homage to the King. This ceremony is a shortened form of the Coronation of the King, and can also be traced to Saxon times. The Queen is anointed only on the head, and during the anointing four Peeresses appointed for that purpose hold over her Majesty the Canopy which the four Knights of the Garter had previously held over the King. The Archbishop puts the ring on the fourth finger of the Queen's right hand, and taking the Crown from the Altar places it on her Majesty's head, whereupon the Princesses and Peeresses put on their Coronets, as the Princes and Peers and Kings of Arms had done when the King was crowned. The Queen is then conducted to her Throne on the left hand of the King.

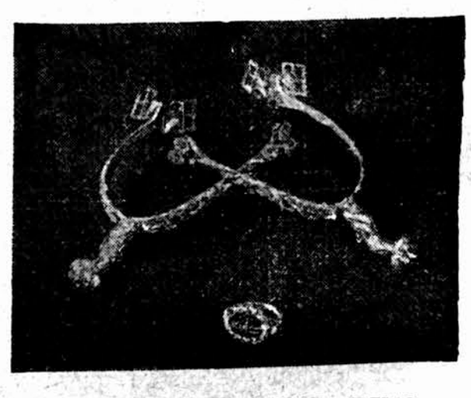
After the Coronation of the Queen, their Majesties leave their Thrones and go to the Altar. There, taking off their crowns, they make their oblations of a pall, or altar cloth, and an ingot, and a mark of gold, respectively, and then partake of the Holy Communion. The Service concludes with the "Te Deum," during which their Majesties repair to St. Edward's Chapel, where the King's is divested of the Pallium and arrayed in his robe of purple velvet and receives the Crown of State, which he wears in place of St. Edward's Crown. During this interval the procession is re-formed, and the King and Queen, wearing their Crowns, the King holding in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb, and the Queen bearing her Sceptre and Ivory Rod, are conducted back to the West door of the Abbey and thence to the State Coach, in which they drive through London to the Palace.

To the many thousands of their subjects who will line the streets and fill the stands along the route covered by the return journey from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace, this vision of the King and Queen, robed in the



THE AMPULLA AND ANOINTING SPOON.

splendour of Majesty, and escorted by troops representative of all parts of the Empire, will be an abiding memory. One may be permitted to hope, and think, that the solemn ceremonies of this great day, and the acclamations of his subjects, will prove a no less abiding memory to King George VI, and give to his Majesty the assurance that he and his gracious Consort, Queen Elizabeth, reign in the hearts of all members of that great family of peoples who own them Sovereign Lord and Queen.



THE SPURS AND THE RING.

HORRORS OF SEX SLAYINGS IN MISS MAYO'S LAND

POLICE, CRIMINOLOGISTS, LEGISLATORS ATTEMPT TO CURB GROWING EVIL

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

Police, criminologists, and legislators are disturbed by a series of sex slayings, writes Mr. J. L. Myler, United Press (U.S.A.) staff correspondent in a recent dispatch from New York

New York authorities said "such murders seem to come in cycles, with one inspired by another." New York and Pennsylvania lawmakers considered bills designed to help end killings motivated by sexual passions.

Latest of the present cycle was the triple slaying of Veronica Gedeon, beautiful artists' model, her mother Mary, and the mother's roomer.

Three married women four single girls and three children under ten years of age were the previous victims.

In all but the Gedeon slayings the killers have been caught. Three have been executed, one awaits execution, another has only to be sentenced, and three still are to be tried. All confessed.

Two of the killers were sex offense "repeaters." Two were Negroes, two were youths who spoke of "uncontrollable impulses" and one was what police called a "Tobacco Road moron."

Four of the killings occurred in New York city apartments. Two achieved the designation "bathtub murder."

The three child victims were killed in "back rooms," a 16-year-old high school student was run down by her attacker on a public highway, and a girl two years her senior was knifed to death in a vacant lot on "the wrong side of the tracks."

First of the crimes was that for which Alfred E. Volckmann, butcher boy and violinist in a church choir, was executed at Sing Sing prison Feb. 17.

Volckmann, an introspective adolescent of 19, assaulted and stabbed to death Helen Gleen, 9-year-old daughter of a Methodist minister at Greenville, N. Y., June 26, 1935.

The first of the "bathtub murders" was that of Mrs. Nancy Evans Titterton, 33-year-old writer who was strangled and criminally assaulted in her Manhattan apartment April 10, 1936. A 13-inch strand of upholsterer's twine used to bind her hands trapped John Florenza, 24, a former convict who confessed. He was executed at Sing Sing Jan. 21.

Helen Clevenger, 19-year-old New York University co-ed, who was shot and beaten to death in an Asheville, N. C., hotel, after midnight July 16, 1936. The girl had just completed her first collegiate year with honours and was touring North Carolina mountain resorts with an uncle, W. F. Clevenger. He found her pajama-clad body, kneeling by the bed as though in prayer, when he went into her room to awaken her. She had not been assaulted.

Officers found a blood-stained gun in the shack of gangling Martin Moore, 19-year-old former bell boy in the hotel. He confessed that he shot the girl when she screamed, clubbed her and fled. He died in the North Carolina Gas Chamber Dec. 11, 1936.

On Jan. 11, 1937, Frank W. Case, a young hotel executive, picked up the telephone in his Manhattan office and called the number of his Jackson Heights apartment. He got no answer. He hurried home and discovered his 26-year-old wife, Mary Harrier, attractive Skidmore College graduate, dead in the bathtub. She had been beaten to death with a hammer but had not been criminally assaulted.

Police found the hammer and a blood stained pair of trousers in the apartment house incinerator. They led them to Major Greene, 33-year-old negro porter in the building. He confessed, insisting the motive was theft. He was convicted and will be electrocuted at Sing Sing.

As a rule people are not interested in reading thickly worded advertisement like the one you are reading—but, if you are interested in only the finest type of Western Poultry it will pay you to write to the Asian Poultry Institute, 11B., Connaught Road, Poona for particulars. Big display types are generally more attractive in advertisements—but we thought of putting more facts in this little Ad than anything else. It seems that you have carefully gone through this Ad and are going to take action immediately in writing to us. First of all you must be interested in raising Poultry. In that case you simply write the above-named address on a postcard and just say that you saw this Ad—enough. We do the rest.

TRAPPING WILD ELEPHANTS

Kedda Operations In Mysore

(CONTRIBUTED).

A dense belt of tropical jungle runs through the Mysore State. The impenetrable thicket is infested with herds of wild elephants. These lords of the jungle are traced and tracked. The operation of trapping the elephants is called Kedda. It is a very striking spectacle.

In the heart of the forest flows the river Kapini, which abounds in fierce crocs. The elephants cross the stream only at some selected spots lest their kiddies be dragged away by the crocodiles. At those strategic points stockades are erected.

A stockade is a rectangular enclosure built of logs of timber entwined by creepers. When the elephants cross the stream they are driven to the stockade by hill-men armed with lighted torches. The gate of the enclosure is closed when a sufficient number has entered the trap.

Starved Into Submission

For few days the captives are forced to starve. The fast weakens the huge beasts. Then the door of a small arena is lifted and immediately after one elephant enters it is closed. The new comrade is pressed on all sides by the trained elephants.

The new comrade is pressed on both sides by the trained elephants to facilitate its feet being fettered.

The new commander is pressed on both sides by the trained elephants when its feet will be fettered.

Drivers hiding in the cradles tied to the bellies of the old elephants fetter the feet of the captive with that of the trained ones.

Then the wild elephant is dragged away across the stream and is tamed for a period of six months.

The new captive led by the trained elephants is crossing the stream Kapini.

SCREAMING BABIES!

(Continued from Page 41)

will have to consider her diet very carefully, to find out the upsetting element.

Baby's Daily Routine

I have written many articles on baby's daily routine.

As one reader said in her letter, the woman is given nine months in which to prepare for the advent of her child and she should try to learn something about her future job in that time.

Punctuality and order count for nearly everything when bringing up a child:

With care, there need be very few wet or dirty napkins. Immediate soaking in a bowl of cold water if it is impossible to rinse them under the tap will ease the subsequent washing.

Having at least one drawer for the clothes, with different articles in separate piles, is a sheer necessity to a busy mother. Three of every garment is the practical minimum; one clean in the drawer, one on, and one in the wash.

The bath and its equipment should be kept in one spot. If under a table in an hotel bedroom, a chintz curtain to match the cot coverings can be run round the table as a frill, and so the room is kept presentable.

Mothers have sometimes complained that I write of luxurious baths and fittings for the nursery. But though the plainer ones do not need description they can not need description they can be just as efficient.

An enamel bath large enough to hold baby until he is a year is a wise purchase. Then a box to contain soap, sponge, powder, ointment and towel should be arranged.

The next necessity is a small wooden clothes-horse which can be bought for a shilling. This holds the garments in their proper order. It can be stood near the fire and baby is then undressed, bathed and dressed with ease and comfort to all concerned.

A rubber apron on mother, and an old towel under the bath will prevent splashes and will make bathing baby an easy, pleasant task.

Finally, so much depends on one's attitude of mind. Love sweetens all labour, and certainly the work a child involves is repaid a thousandfold.

Life does not consist of one day—we should try to take the larger and the longer view. Then our present-day cares will assume their correct proportions.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN GOA

(Continued from Page 41)

of Goa have distinguished themselves with their intelligence and leadership in various spheres of mental and intellectual activity in the midst of unfavourable conditions, they have achieved this outside the country of their birth. The Goan history of political subjection has left its marks on the character of the population and the task of real emancipation from the stranglehold of false ideals systematically imposed on the whole race could only begin with the spread of education that would not neglect its important cultural side. The achievement of this women's institution indicates clearly the direction that this work of Goan reorganisation must take if we are to take our legitimate place in the life of the Indian nation. It is only an earnest of our programme of future and greater achievement—an achievement with which the destiny of our race is inseparably bound up.

In The World Of Bridge

SIX OF ONE.....

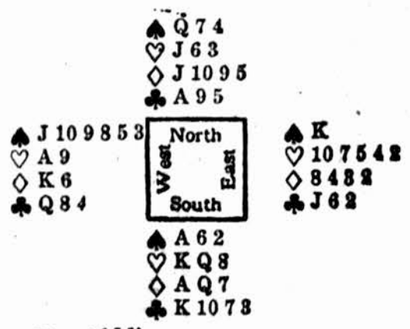
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

Suppose a friend asked you "Which would you rather have: a nickel and two dimes, or two dimes, and a nickel?"
You'd tell him that he'd been working too hard and needed a long rest wouldn't you?

But most Bridge players invariably choose one rather than the other—the wrong one. To be honest, it isn't exactly nickels and dimes that they're offered—but the principle is the same. Consider the hand below:

South, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N T	Pass	2 N T	Pass
3 N T	Pass	Pass	Pass

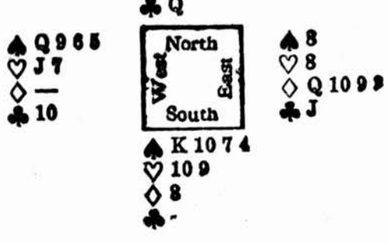
West opens the Jack of spades, dummy plays low and East plays the King. Now the question is: "Which would you rather have: the first and second spade tricks, or the second and third spade tricks?"

No matter what you do, you can't get more than two spade tricks. But the difference between them is tremendous—and most players would automatically choose the wrong one.

Just see for yourself what happens each way. If you take the first spade. West will get on lead with one of his high red cards to knock out the Queen of spades. The other one will be an entry to run the spades. That way lies defeat.

If you 'duck' the first spade, East must shift. Now West uses one high card to knock out the Queen of spades, but when he gets on lead again he must still knock out the Ace of spades. That way lies victory, for South makes two spades, two hearts three diamonds and two clubs.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 108



Spades are trump, South leads and his side must take six tricks.

South leads the ten of hearts, West covers and North trumps with the Jack. The Ace of spades is laid down and next South trumps the club. The good heart is cashed and then the diamond led. West must trump and lead away from his minor tenace in trumps.

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Mrs. Barns On India

(Continued from Page 10.)

on the other the Congress as an expression of the desire of the people for the betterment of their material condition, for the advancement, cultural and education, of their children and for the restoration of their self-respect.

Halfway through the book you begin to suspect if Mrs. Barns really understands even now that when many of the delegates at the Round Table Conference were literally talking "trash" and indulging in personal squabbles a mighty movement was moving millions in India. Congress more than ever before was becoming a household word even to the most backward sections of the population. It was in India, behind the prison walls of Sabarmati, Yerwada, Nainital; in the detention camps of Bengal where the flower of the youth of this province had found its place, the illegal and hence underground Congress Committees in the villages of Gujarat and the United Provinces that the "gifts of the people were harnessed to the constructive work of a nation". For all their glamour and for all the publicity they received in the Press of the world the discussions at the Round Table Conferences were futile and benefited India in no way. It is out of those struggles and those sacrifices in India that a new regenerated nation will emerge. During the Conferences the decisive centre of struggle was in India though Mrs. Barns would have us believe otherwise. Under cover of the second Round Table Conference with Mahatmaji a virtual prisoner because away from India coercive decrees were promulgated. The Bengal Ordinance was passed. Leaders were being rearrested and Congress organisations broken up.

Sir Samuel Hoare has the temerity to say repeatedly "The dogs may bark but the caravan goes on". He meant that the work of the Round Table Conference for the evolution of a new constitution for India went on in spite of the fact that the Congress refrained from participating in it. He and his like had no inclination to pay heed to the criticism of the Congress and its insistent demands for fair play. The voice of the people was rejected as though it were the noise of a few disgruntled boys. All this we are not told.

On page 141 Mrs. Barns observes that "the twin spirits of loyalty and discipline are now so lacking in Indian public life that when one substracts what there was during the fervour of political campaigns, there is indeed very little left". A person who writes like this in 1936 must possesses deplorably slight knowledge of Indian affairs. She talks of the disbelief of the Indians "in the capacity of their own people" and their absence of responsibility and philosophi thus: "This aspect of Indian character has its basis, perhaps, more in the sociological circumstances than in the educational conditions which, after all, are governed and effected by the social environment". Here we have the pronouncement of a sociologist-cum-educationalist! The publishers claim that the author is equipped with "unique experience". What is this unique experience which has failed to learn the true character of the Indian educational system? Not a word is mentioned about the restrictions of academic freedom, paucity of educational grants, the close control and supervision exercised by Government authorities on the activities of the students. It is surprising then that the Indian nationalist goes to the other extreme and declares that the needs of Indian education are dictated by the politically dominant minority which desires clerks and loyal subordinate officials?

On page 180 the author remarks that those who help the work of a nation-building character by public endowment and donations have often derived considerable assistance from the Government. Is this really true? One wishes it were. Unfortunately only too often educational institutions, schools, colleges and social welfare organisations have been suppressed in the past by the Government on the pretence of their being nationalistic in outlook.

In connection with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Captain sisters and others the author throws a significant suggestion. "Surely there is", the author says, "scope under the constitution to provide these distinguished leaders with more constructive work than the path of non-co-operation which they have hitherto trod with such determination". Here is a plea by a friend of India for the abandonment of its fundamental principles by the leaders of the Congress. Does it in any way differ from the sophisticated admonitions of a Willingdon or a Lothian? She starts with a preposterous assumption that there is scope for constructive work under the constitution imposed from above and rejected by all important shades of Indian political opinion. An examination and analysis of the new Government of India Act, a remarkably drafted document, is out of place here. But let it suffice to say that to the Indian nationalist the new constitution, in spite of all the praises which its promoters as well as its timid opponents in the Labour Party have sung of it, with its loose safeguards and bestowal of autocratic powers on the Governors, represents no advance on the present constitutional framework. She calls the Act retrogressive and reactionary. To the Congressmen it is a "slave constitution" as Jawaharlal Nehru has called it.

Whether she is dealing with the youth or the women of India the author lacks a sound grasp of the currents in Indian life of to-day. Her plea for better co-operation between Indians and Englishmen, in itself admirable, amounts to the sentimentalities of an antiquated liberal in quest of easy solutions and facile shortcuts to reform.

Though the author deserves credit for the sacrifices she has made and for hardships she has undergone with a smile, one feels half amused, half irritated at her almost missionary zeal and mentality.

R. M. P.
Cambridge.

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THE LEGEND OF SUCHEENDRAM

(Continued from page 2)

be covered with a thousand feminine marks, the lust for which led you to this treacherous action."

"That shameful figure with feminine marks all over his body is Indra, pleading with Gautama for relief. The sage feels sorry he cursed the Lord of the Devas, and says, I have no power to nullify my curse. Only the all-powerful Trinity (the Trimurthis in one form) has got the power of absolving one from a curse of this nature.

"Here in this last picture you see Indra hiding in shame in the Himalayas. He cannot show himself out. His duties are left unattended. And the earth has to go without rains."

The enthusiastic story teller then took us to the third floor and as soon as we reached there began again in his musical tone, starting with the first picture, "To continue with the story of Athri. Here this sage takes leave of his wife Ansooya to go to the Himalayas to perform a great Yaga with the intention of getting matters set right. Ansooya washes the feet of her Lord and preserves the washed water, believing in its power to grant her anything she might wish for during his absence.

"Athri in the Himalayas. He is performing the Yaga. All the Devas and Gods except Indra and the Trimurthis have arrived.

"Here in this picture, even Indra has arrived, being unable to resist the power of the Yaga. But where are the Trimurthis? They do not wish to come.

"Here they are in the heaven, planning, how to frustrate the Yaga of Athri. If they were to allow the Yaga to continue its power will force them to appear there and absolve Indra of the curse rather cheaply. They call in the help of sage Narada who delights in mischief. This sage agrees and promises to frustrate the Yaga.

"This Narada has been scheming within himself, how best to put down the pride of the wives of the Trimurthis. Now he finds a nice opportunity for it in this new venture of frustrating Athri's Yaga. At the same time he wishes to teach to the world the power of Chastity."

A Test Of Chastity

On the fourth floor: "Narada in Jnanaranya at the doors of Ansooya. By the power of the sacred water Ansooya entertains Narada, and he, pleased with her power of Chastity, blesses her and returns to the heavens to visit the three Devis the wives of the Trimurthis, taking him with a few pieces of iron in the shape of grams.

"Narada in the presence of the Devis. He says, 'Please divine ladies, I am hungry; will you please fry these grams for me?'

"The Devis finding that Narada's grams are iron pieces laugh at him, and offer to entertain him with a sumptuous feast, but not to fry those iron grams.

"Narada insists on getting them fried, to which the ladies reply, 'No one can do it and we will worship that woman who can fry these iron pieces into grams.'

"Narada was waiting for such a promise. He now hurries to Jnanaranya.

"The sage is again with Ansooya. He makes his request. Ansooya is perplexed. At once she remembers the sacred water.

"Look, she is frying them sprinkling a little of the water, they are converted into grams. Narada overjoyed at her power hurries back with the grams to the heavens.

"Narada with the Devis again. He says to them, 'Look, a mere mortal on earth has done the impossible by her power of Chastity. Now, ladies, who will worship you as long as you have a powerful rival on earth?

"The Devis, feeling their position insecure, ask for Narada's help. The mischief-maker suggests that their own husbands would be best suited to make Ansooya unchaste and thus make their position secure.

"The Devis with their husbands, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, in their respective abodes. The henpecked Trimurthis (1) agree to go to the earth and try to make Ansooya unchaste."

This completed the pictures on this floor. The story had gained considerably in interest. I could never imagine that such still pictures could become as interesting as a movie. Their continuity was excellent. The large size, the colourful beauty, and the poses and artistic expressions of the figures, made each picture a masterpiece. Above all, our pious narrator's skill had the effect of making each character live again. It was only the unavoidable interruptions of ascending from floor to floor that made us conscious of the stillness of the pictures. We reached the fifth floor.

"This is the hut of Ansooya," started our friend, "and the three old beggars requesting her for food, are the Trimurthis in disguise.

"Here, the old men are sitting in front of plantain leaves served full with various kinds of eatables. Ansooya is standing in front of them with head bowed to receive their blessings

"The old men do not commence eating. Ansooya gets worried and requests them to tell her if she has missed anything.

"To this the guests tell her, 'You have not done anything wrong, but it is our mistake, for we forgot about an oath we have taken, not to eat anything served by a lady fully dressed. It is not too late now; we are leaving, unless of course you are prepared to serve us in complete nudity.'

The Divine Babes

"Ansooya does not know what to do. To appear naked in front of strangers is unchaste. To send away guests, and that too, those already seated for food, is a greater sin.

"'Yes,' she thinks, 'the sacred water,' and bringing it from inside, she sprinkles a little on the heads of the hungry guests.

"Lo! No more old men there. Look three hungry babes, beating their hands and feet and crying for food.

"Mother Ansooya, stripping herself completely of her dress, suckles them and satisfies their hunger.

"There, Narada is passing by. He hears lullabies from inside the hut, and approaches it.

"He peeps through a hole and finds three cradles and Ansooya in front of them lulling the babes to sleep. He understands the whole situation and slips off. Now his job is to frustrate the Yaga of Athri.

"In the Yagasala of Athri in the Himalayas Narada is welcomed by Athri, but the mischief-maker behaves in a strange way and Athri asks him if anything is amiss. To this Narada replies. 'Oh Athri, how unfortunate I am to be the conveyor of a shocking news when you are engaged in performing a great Yaga. Your wife Ansooya has given birth to three babes in your absence.'

"The enraged sage stops his Yaga immediately and hurries to Jnanaranya to demand an explanation of his wife.

"Ansooya falls at the feet of her Lord and explains everything that has happened. And Athri understands by the power of meditation that the babies are none other than the powerful Trimurthis for whom he was waiting at the Yagasala in the Himalayas.

"In the meantime where is Narada? Here he is with the Devis in the heavens. The divine ladies are worrying why their Lords have not returned. Narada explains how the great Trimurthis are again enjoying their babyhood with their new mother at Jnanaranya. He tells them that the only course left for them now is to go to Ansooya, their new mother-in-law and pray for the release of their Lords.

"The Devis with Athri and Ansooya. By the power of the sacred water Ansooya transforms the babies into their original form. The Trimurthis pleased with the devotion and chastity of Ansooya, appear in front of the couple in that all-powerful form of Trinity, and submit to be worshipped."

Purification Of India

The Malayalee stopped at this stage to mutter a prayer, and falling flat in front of the picture of the Trinity, remained in a state of meditation for a few minutes. And getting up he continued. "Look at the next picture. The crowd in this is composed of the Devas and other celestial beings, and the Rishis who have all come to worship such a rare form of the Trimurthis.

"The Trinity makes it known that that spot would be the most sacred to worship Brahma, Vishnu and Siva in such an all-powerful combination, for, they were compelled by force of circumstance to appear there in that form, and their power would be felt there always.

"This is how," our narrator explained, "the Trinity came to be established at this spot. And now let us see how this place came to be known as Sucheendram."

He took us to the last floor and continued, "Here is the story of how Indra got purified of his horrible curse. Look at this picture," he said pointing to the first one, "Narada is explaining to Indra the power of the Trinity at Jnanaranya, and offers his assistance to worship the deity and get him purified from Gautama's curse.

"By the help of Narada and Brahaspati—Indra's Guru—the Lord of the Devas arrives at Jnanaranya and performs penance for a number of years.

"At last the Trinity, pleased with the devotion of Indra, absolve him, and the shameful feminine marks are all converted into thousand sparkling eyes.

"Look," said the man pointing to the last picture, "all the Devas have assembled to worship their sparkling Lord Indra.

"And now gentlemen," concluded the enthusiastic story teller. "Indra is a grateful Deva. The image of the Trinity you worshipped this morning in the Temple is made by Indra himself, and he has reserved the right to perform the last 'Pooja' every day. He comes down from his heavenly paradise every night to worship his saviour at the spot where he was purified."—Mr. S. Vankatesh in the "Indian State Railways Magazine."

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Policeman: "Hey, didn't you see that notice, 'Road closed'?"

Cyclist (who has fallen down a hole): "Yes, curse it, and I find it wide open!"

* * * *

"Do you know that Columbus travelled over 2,500 miles on a galleon?"

"You don't believe all those motor-car salesmen say, do you?"

* * *

The young wife was telling her mother-in-law how difficult it was for her to keep house on what her husband allowed her.

"But anyone," said the older woman, "would be satisfied with what Jack says he gives you!"

"So would I!" replied the other sadly.

* * * *

"What do they mean by the city's pulse?"

"Oh, I suppose it has something to do with the policeman's beat."

* * * *

Jock: I say, waiter, here's half-a-dollar.

Waiter: Thank you, sir. I suppose you want me to reserve a table for you?

Jock: No, I don't. I shall come in here in about ten minutes' time with two ladies, and I want you to tell me that all the tables are engaged.

"Have you seen our new butcher?"

"No!"

"He's quite a nice fellow to 'meat.' "

* * *

Householder: "I'm afraid I won't want you after to-day."

Plumber: "But I haven't half finished yet."

Householder: "I know, but my lease is up."

* * *

Betty (just engaged): "Doris, can you imagine what it is like to be in love, to sit next to the man you adore and feel your innermost soul vibrate?"

Doris: "Of course, my dear. I feel like that every time Joe takes me out on his motor-bike."

* * * *

A Colonel was crossing a parade ground when he passed a recruit. To the colonel's surprise, the latter took not the slightest notice of him.

The colonel demanded, "Why don't you salute?"

The recruit remained silent.

"Don't you know who I am? I am the colonel!" yelled the C.O.

The recruit woke up and said, "Oh, you're the colonel, are yer? Well, you'd better buzz off, for the sergeant-major's been round 'ere three times looking for yer!"

"What did your husband do when he finally got a job?"

"He went on a strike."

* * *

Teacher: Why was the tower of Babel not finished?

Son of Architect: Because the cost of building far exceeded the estimate.

Robinson: Who was that man you just raised your hat to?

* * *

Green: That? Oh, that was my barber. He sold me a bottle of hair-restorer a month ago, and whenever I meet him I let him see what a fraud he is.

* * * *

"Name?" queried the new immigration official.

"Sneeze," the Chinese replied, proudly.

The official looked at him warily. "Is that your Chinese name?"

"No, English name."

"Well, let's have your native name!"

"Ah Choo."

* * * *

Outfitter: "Yes, sir; here are the boots for your Polar expedition. By the way, were you satisfied with the boots we supplied you with for your last expedition?"

Explorer: "They were the best boots I ever tasted."

Dentist: "Which is the tooth that is troubling you?"

Patient (a cinema attendant): "Balcony, third on the left."

* * * *

In some ways the modern man is very similar to the primitive man. If his womenfolk talk too much he goes to his club, while his ancestor just reached for it.

* * *

Fishmonger (wrapping up salmon): "Fine red colour, madam, isn't it?"

Customer: "Yes, I imagine it's blushing at the price."

* * * *

In preparation for a coming event little Joan had been told that daddy was ordering a small brother. Triplets arrived, at which Joan said to her mother: "Mummy, why didn't you order them yourself; you know daddy stutters?"

* * * *

On his week-end call recently a commercial traveller was about to receive a small order, when he started searching through his pockets.

"What have you lost?" asked the customer.

"Pencil," replied the traveller, still searching. "Can't think where I left it. I know I had it on Monday."

* * *

Little Eric's uncle came to stay with the boy's family, and Eric had to give up his bed to make room for him. One morning at breakfast uncle remarked, "I must thank the thoughtful person who put the glass of water by my bed. I found it very refreshing when I woke up during the night." "Oh!" cried Eric, "have you swallowed my tadpoles an' everything?"

* * * *

"A cup of tea—weak," demanded the customer at the coffee stall.

When served, he eyed the contents with such dismay that the stallkeeper barked: "Well, what's up with it. You said weak, didn't you?"

"Weak, yes," said the customer, "but not helpless!"

* * *

Mr. Brown was sitting down to breakfast one morning when he was astounded to see in the paper an announcement of his death. He rang up his friend Smith.

"Hello, Smith," he said, "have you seen the announcement of my death in the paper?"

"Er—yes," replied Smith, "where are you talking from?"

* * *

A distinguished visitor to an insane asylum went to the telephone and found difficulty in getting his connection. Exasperated, he shouted to the operator:

"Look here, girl, do you know who I am?"

"No," was the calm reply, "but I know 'where' you are."

* * *

Sandy had been wooing Jean for some months, and, expecting that he was a bit "near" with his money, she had found him satisfactory.

One day she called on him, and seizing the opportunity he asked, "Are you fond of moving pictures, Jean?"

"Aye!" she said hopefully.

"Then, lass, maybe ye'll help me tae get hauf-a-dozen doon oot o' the attic."

* * *

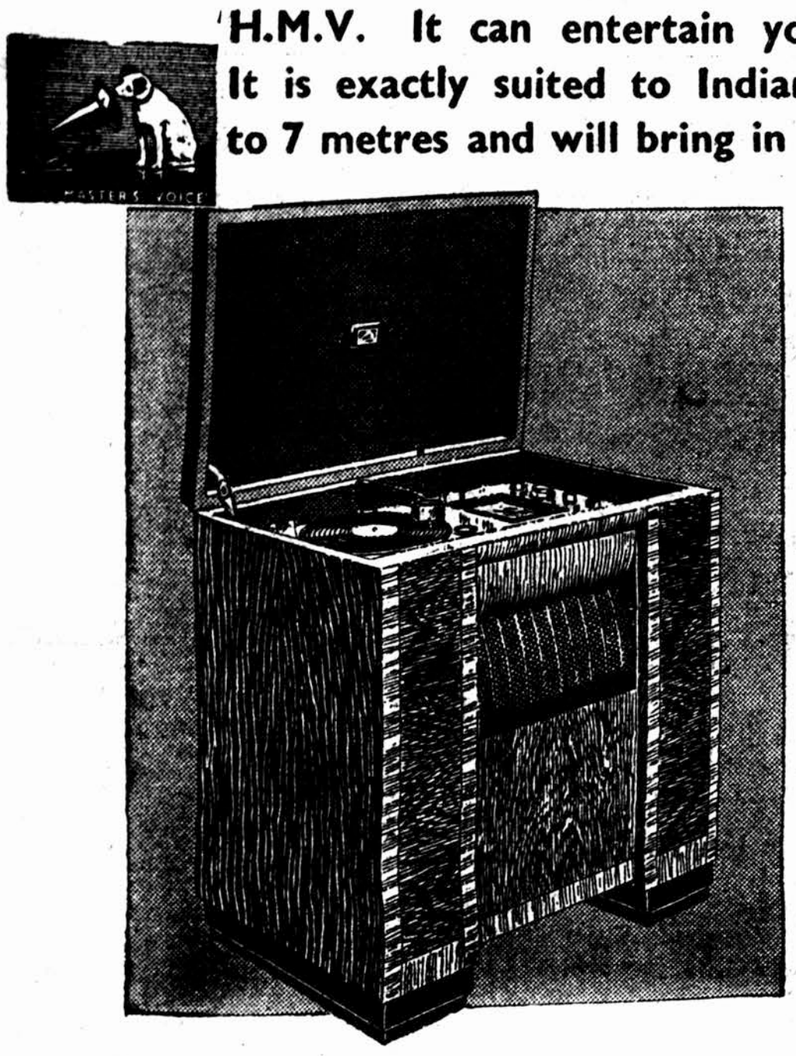
Bill was called up before the judge.

"What, you here again? Aren't you ashamed to be seen in here?" asked the judge.

"Oh, no!" replied Bill. "What's good enough for you is good enough for me."

24 hours a day!

Most people know H.M.V. radiograms are a standard by which all others are judged. For purity of tone and performance, they have earned a wonderful reputation. Yet this new model 488 radiogram is surprising—even for H.M.V. It can entertain you for 24 hours every day. It is exactly suited to Indian conditions, operates down to 7 metres and will bring in those distant programmes as though you were yourself in the studio. You only have to hear it once—and your dealer will be pleased to demonstrate at any time of day.



SPECIFICATION

MODEL 488. A.C. MAINS ONLY

A 6-valve circuit—equal to most ten valve sets—Wavelength from 7—2250 metres. Output 3 watts undistorted. Consumption 130 watts, size Height 30½", Width 29½", Depth 20".

Price Rs. 600 At Ports

MODEL 485A

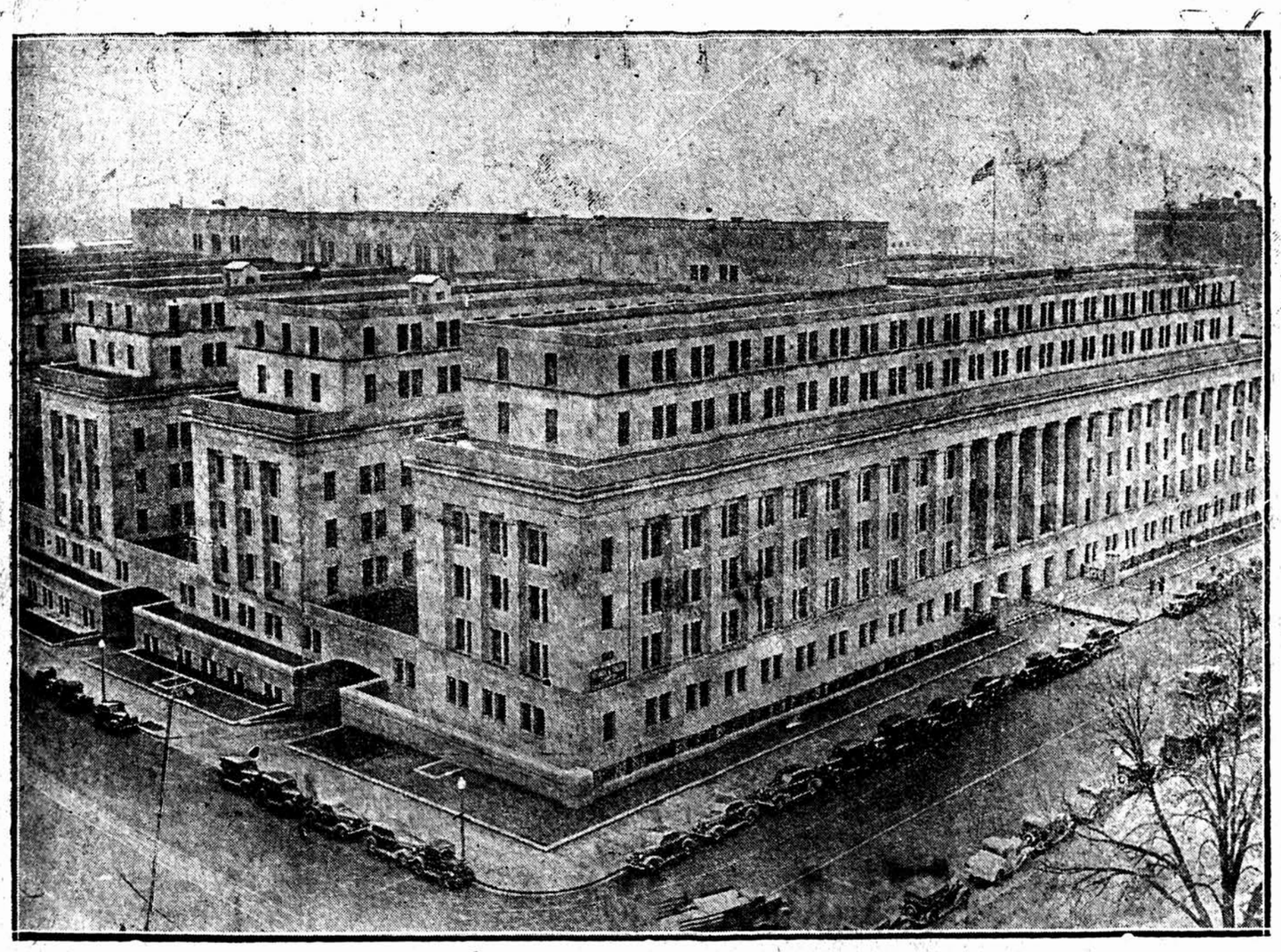
As above with automatic record changer.

Price Rs. 700 At Ports

Expert Service available at Dum Dum, Calcutta.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

RADIO

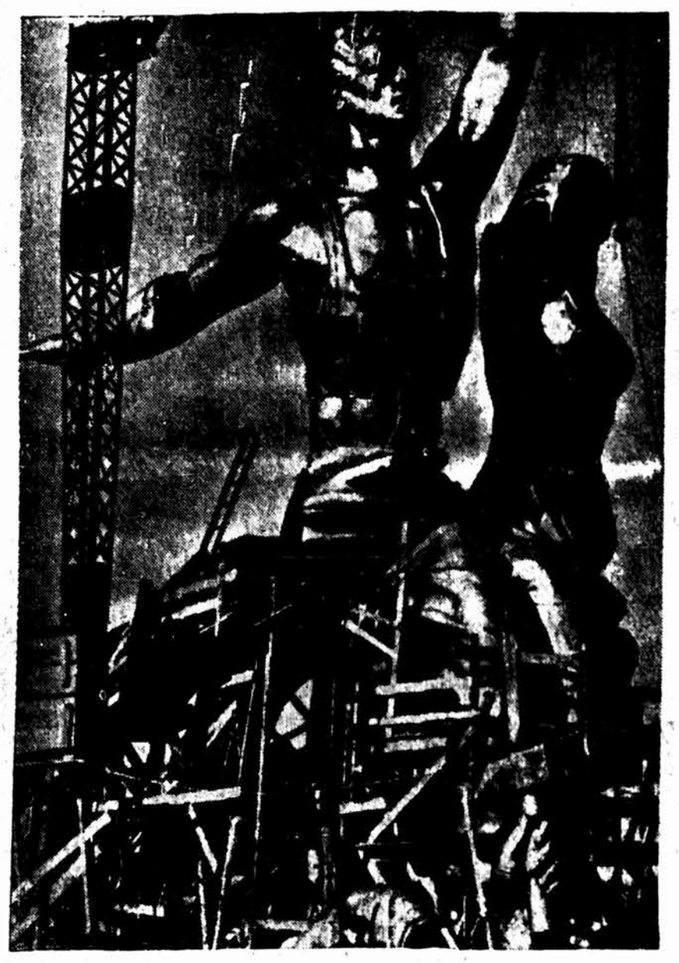


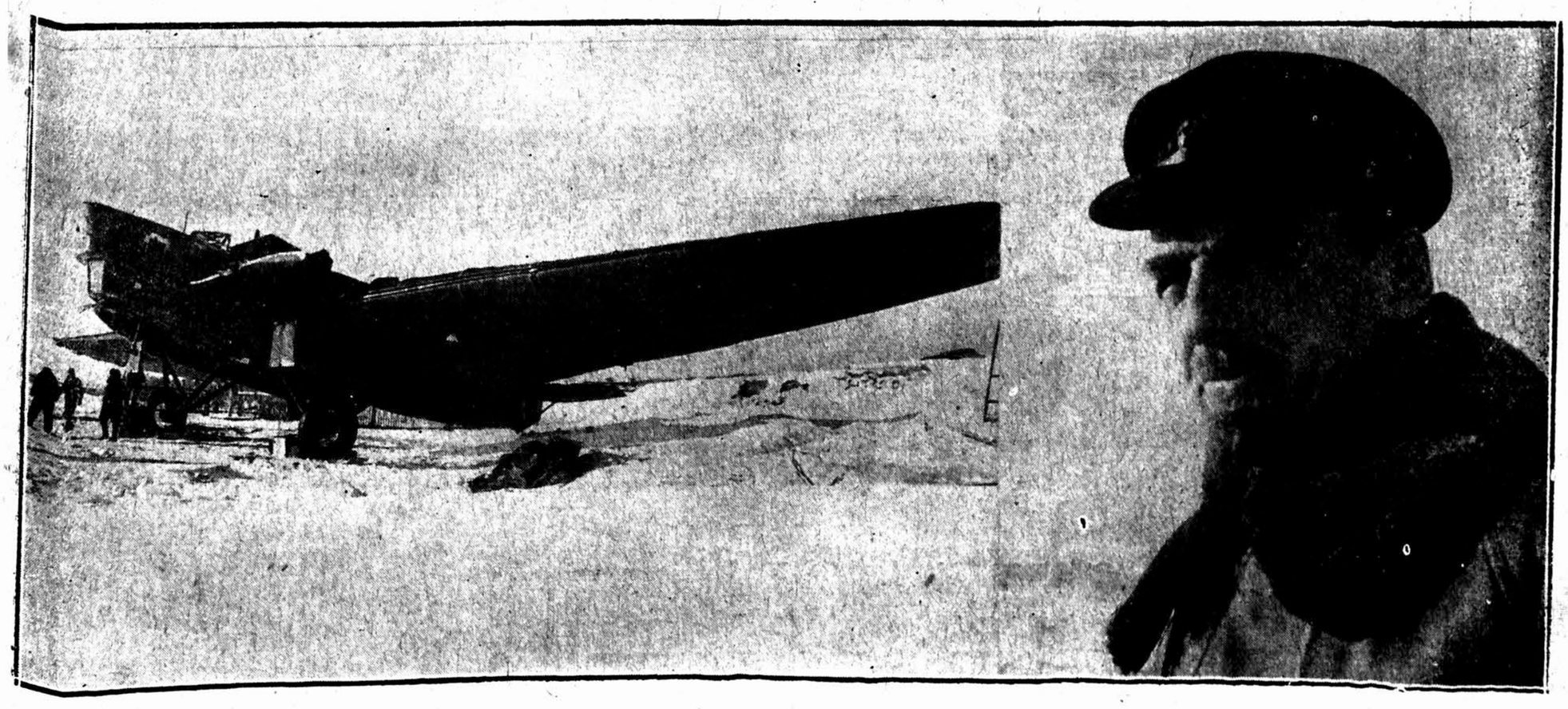
NEW TYPE OF ARCHITECTURE AT WASHINGTON

Simple and modern in design and erected as a project of the Public Works Administration, every room in this building is an outside room with a maximum of light and air.

Left.—Led by a brass band and a color guard, sit-down strikers who held Dodge plant at Detroit (U.S.A.) hold coming-out party to celebrate initial victory.

Right.—84 ft. high stainless steel statue of a young worker and a collective farm girl, which will be placed on top of 110 ft. tower of Soviet Pavilion at Paris Exposition this year.





For a special inspection flight around the Soviet Union and particularly in the barren, Arctic section, engineers designed and built this huge flying laboratory. The 'plane, known as 120, is especially equipped to combat the intense cold which usually reaches 65 and 70 degrees below zero. F. B. Farikh, (right) well-known Polar flyer, will be in charge of the 12,000 mile flight.

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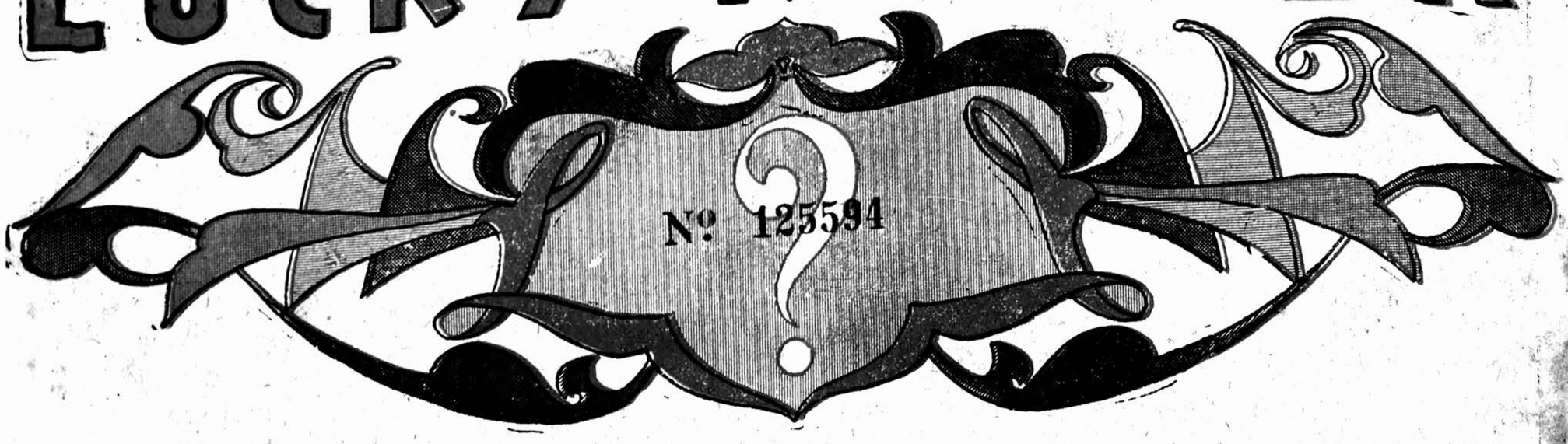
May 9, 1937

LUCKY NUMBER



THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE ANNA PER WORD

(Minimum 16 words for Re. 1)

89. Single Rooms Wanted.

281. Cotton Selectors

498. Domestic Pets

118. Motor Cars Wanted

531. Picnic Baskets

9. Inquiries

592. Needlework (Fancy)

47. Casual Work

AN EXHAUSTIVE SELECTION OF HEADINGS OFFERED

251. Insurance Agents

512. Fanciers' Paradise

620. Old Curios & China

45. Apprentices

575. Beauty Culture

5. Reminders

638. Amusing Books

80. Godowns To Let

168. Sporting Goods

CHOICE IS YOURS—SEND ADLETS EARLY

346. Investments

613. Exhibitions

147. Schools (Up-country)

282. Valuers

194. Dentists

656. Change of Address

327. Agents Wanted

491. Aviary Birds

72. To Let In Suburbs

GET BUSY TO-DAY

AND

FIND OUT WHAT

YOU HAVE TO

BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

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